The Literary Digest

Vol. XXXI., No. 21. Whole No. 813. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18, 1905. Price per Copy, 10c

EHHale May 1905
1285 Summit Av

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Hearst Vote 729
Killing Our Missionaries in China 730
Resentment over the Prince of Battenberg's Visit 731
Jewish Massacres with Official Approval . . 732
Czarism in Quip and Cartoon 733
Slaughter of the Bosses 734
College Pranks and Homicide 735
The Fatal Fist Fight at Annapolis 736

LETTERS AND ART:

"The Apostle," a New Political Play in St. Petersburg 737
Gibson as Frankenstein 737
Remarkable Personality of Irving 738
New Glimpses of Walt Whitman 739
Philosophy of Comic Opera 740
A National Theater in New York 740

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

How Discoveries are Named 741
Identification by Finger-Prints 741
Dustless Highways 742
Recent Study of Radium 742
German Device for Warning Trains 743
Shall we Legalize the "Happy Despatch" . . 743
Geography and Evolution 744
The Passing of the Wooden Car 744

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Church and Tainted Labor 745
New Light on the New Testament 745
The Gospel Message Not Affected by the Higher Criticism 746
Conscience or the Bible? 747
Social Peril of Zionism 748

FOREIGN COMMENT:

A Propaganda of Mutiny 749
Gorky on the Baku Massacres 750
Passing of Cholera in Germany 750
Germany's Anxious Parliamentary Session . . 751
The Modern Woman in Italy 752

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . . . 753-754

MISCELLANEOUS 755-772

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY. Publishers, 44-60 East 23rd st., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAVE YOU SEEN THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE BURR McINTOSH MONTHLY?

It is the most artistic and beautiful Christmas Number ever published in this country. It even surpasses our Xmas Numbers of 1903 and 1904 which, the critics said, could not be equaled.

Five Colors and Gold

The cover, of which a faint idea is given in the illustration to the left, is printed in *five colors and gold*, as is also the frontispiece "The Falconers," by a celebrated European artist.

Six other pictures are in full color, several of them being artistically mounted. The remainder of the pages are printed in shades of duo tone ink which bring out in detail all the beauties of the photo reproductions.

More than 60 Pictures, every one worthy of framing

We furnish in the exquisite Japanese Wood Veneer a frame at once artistic and moderate in price, dainty enough for any refined home where thousands of Burr McIntosh Monthly pictures are found all framed by buyers of the magazine.

Two Very Liberal Offers

1. The price of the BURR McINTOSH MONTHLY is $3.00 a year and of the Christmas Number 50 cents a copy. Send us $3.00 (or subscribe through your newsdealer if if you prefer) for the year 1906 and we will send you *free* the Christmas Number of 1904 (50 cents) and the November and Xmas Numbers of 1905 (75 cents); or,

2. Send us $1.00, just to get acquainted, and we will send you the Xmas 1904 Number (50 cents) and the November and Xmas 1905 Numbers.

Send to-day before the 1904 Christmas Numbers are gone.

BURR PUBLISHING CO., C 4 West 22d Street, NEW YORK

TRAVEL

University Travel

Spring Tours of 1906

Germany, Italy, and **Greece,** under the leadership of Dr. C. L. Babcock, sailing from New York February 17th.

Italy and **Switzerland,** under the leadership of Mr. Rossiter Howard of Paris, sailing from New York February 17th.

Greece, Italy, Bernese Oberland, the Rhine, Belgium, England, and **Scotland,** under the leadership of Dr. H. F. Willard of Chicago, sailing from New York March 24th.

Intellectual leadership of University men.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

TOURS TO THE ORIENT

Luxurious and leisurely travel through lands famous in romance, history and sacred story.

COOK'S THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SERIES of select limited Parties leave Jan. 6, 9, 26, Feb. 3, 17, 27, for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, the NILE, HOLY LAND, TURKEY, GREECE, etc.

$660 - TO - $1,090

Including All Expenses, first class throughout.
Send for illustrated Programme.

THOS. COOK & SON,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 125 offices abroad.
Established 1841.

CLARK'S CRUISE TO THE ORIENT

AND MEDITERRANEAN INCLUDING SPAIN BY SPECIALLY CHARTERED S.S. ARABIC 16000 TONS STARTS FEB 8TH

A CRUISE OF 70 DAYS SPENDING 19 DAYS IN PALESTINE AND EGYPT COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP INCLUDING SHORE EXCURSIONS, MOTOR DRIVES, FEES AND ALL NECESSARY EXPENSES

FOR ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ADDRESS

FRANK C. CLARK
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Valuable Book, 25c.

(Illustrated)

This book is entitled "Popular Pneumotherapy," contains 64 pages of information taken from authoritative writers on diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. It deals with all phases of hygiene and sanitation, diet and digestion, and proper mode of living; points out the dangers of the "patent medicine habit," etc. The book is devoted exclusively to diseases of the air passages, containing many suggestions of great value on HOME TREATMENT OF

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Consumption

This book will equip the sufferer with knowledge of his own case, point the way to health and save doctor bills. No home should be without it. Table of contents mailed free on request.

PERRY PUBLISHING CO.,
507 Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Evolution of Man

By Prof. Wilhelm Boelsche of Berlin, translated by Ernest Untermann, Ph.D. A clear, strong, simple summary not only of Darwin but of the work of a generation of scientists along the lines Darwin opened up. Boelsche shows that the "missing links" have been found, and he gives pictures of them. University men will find new facts in the book, while bright children of fifteen will find it easy reading. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents, postpaid.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO.
56 Fifth Avenue CHICAGO

EUROPE and ORIENT

Twenty-fifth season of uninterrupted success. **Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first class.** Special tours arranged for small private parties. **DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.**

LEARN TO DRAW

If you have talent for drawing, cut this out and send with stamp for new prospectus and free lesson. We teach cartooning, caricaturing, and magazine illustrating by mail. Now is the time to enroll. **NATIONAL SCHOOL OF CARICATURE, 9 World Bldg., New York City.** DAN MCCARTHY, Founder.

EDUCATIONAL

BECOME A NURSE
MAIL THIS COUPON
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING,
Dear Sirs: 381 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Please mail me your booklet explaining your method of training by study at home.
Invaluable for the practicing nurse or the beginner.
Endorsements by physicians, nurses and patients.
Letters from hundreds of graduates earning $12 to $30 weekly.
Yours truly,

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them send for catalogue. Address

Rev. Lorin Webster, M.A., Rector, Plymouth, N. H.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

The Art of Travel

The best book printed discussing the practical problems of European travel. 180 pages. In paper, twenty cents; in cloth, fifty cents.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Thanksgiving Day

AN abundance of valuable material for Thanksgiving Day sermons, addresses, articles, editorials, etc., is provided in the Cyclopedia entitled "Holy Days and Holidays." Following is a brief glance over the department devoted to this single Holy Day and occupying alone 40 pages of the work.

THANKSGIVING DAY

A general sketch of the day, showing how it is universally celebrated by all those in all lands who owe allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING IN AMERICA

A graphic description of the first Thanksgiving Day celebration, which was held at Plymouth after the first harvest in the new world.

FIRST NATIONAL THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

A complete copy of the first national Thanksgiving Proclamation, issued by George Washington in January, 1795.

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

In a brief article under this title it is pointed out that of all the religious festivals of the year Thanksgiving is the only one that is for all the people.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

The meaning and the lessons of the day forcefully pointed out in a short article by E. S. Martin.

THANKSGIVING

A ringing address by James M. Ludlow, D.D.

THANKSGIVING MEMORIES AND HABITS

An interesting article by William Adams, D.D., pointing out the rare felicities of the day.

SERMONS AND OUTLINES

Including "Owe No Man Anything," by Bishop Henry C. Potter; "Making Our Own World," by Maltbie D. Babcock, D.D.; "Our Country," by J. P. Newman, D.D.; "A Fivefold Thanksgiving," "The Home Thanksgiving," "God's Providence, and the Open Door," "Mercies," and "Thanksgiving and Thanksliving," etc., by other well-known preachers.

THEMES AND OUTLINES

Thirty suggestive thoughts for Thanksgiving Day from THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.

SUGGESTIVE THOUGHTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Many appropriate illustrative extracts from standard sources.

POETRY

Eight pages of poems by Stanton, Butterworth, Carleton, Benton, Scollard, Van Dyke, Herrick, and others.

WHILE the above is an outline of the treatment given Thanksgiving Day in "Holy Days and Holidays," all other important Church Days and Secular Holidays in the United States and Canada are given ample, satisfactory and up-to-date attention.

8vo, Cloth, 768 Pages. Price, $5.00

CARRIAGE PREPAID

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.
44-60 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK

WILKINSON'S COURSE OF FOREIGN CLASSICS

By Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson

It is the aim of these books to supply a comprehensive course in classics for the many who are prevented from accomplishing a course of school or college training in this important department of education. The course is useful for those who are unfamiliar with the foreign languages and as supplementary reading for students in schools and colleges. In six volumes. 12mo, cloth. With maps and illustrations. Per vol., $1.50; per set, $9.00. Three-quarters leather, $2.50 per vol.; $15.00 per set.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE VOLUMES

PREPARATORY GREEK COURSE IN ENGLISH.
PREPARATORY LATIN COURSE IN ENGLISH.
COLLEGE GREEK COURSE IN ENGLISH.
COLLEGE LATIN COURSE IN ENGLISH.
CLASSIC FRENCH COURSE IN ENGLISH.
CLASSIC GERMAN COURSE IN ENGLISH.

OPINIONS BY NOTABLE CRITICS

I have read it with much pleasure . . . there are many who will be grateful for just such a work.—*Thomas Wentworth Higginson.*

Peculiarly apt and instinctive.—*Edmund Clarence Stedman.*

I delight in the ingenious and simple plan of it, and in its felicitous execution.—*Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, LL.D., Cornell University.*

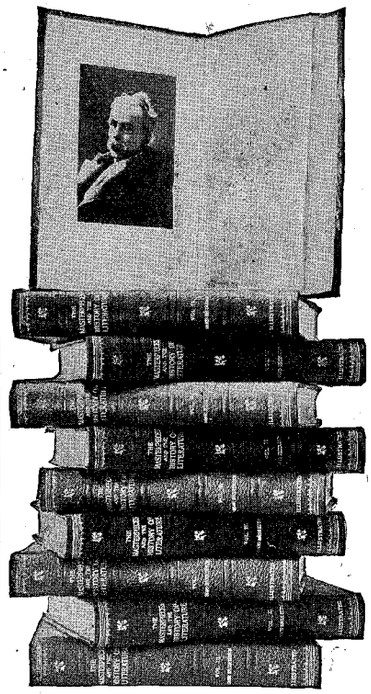
Popular works of this kind are genuine cultivators of the public taste.—*Westminster Review.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK CITY

DE LUXE SETS

AT THE COST OF THE SHEETS

We have on hand a few sets of Hawthorne's Masterpieces and History of Literature, de luxe edition, in which some of the volumes are slightly marred—not enough to impair their real value, but sufficiently to prevent their shipment as perfect stock at the regular price, $35 a set. Rather than rebind such a small lot we offer them at about the actual cost of the sheets. For all practical purposes these sets are as good as new. They contain no torn or soiled pages, and the damage to the binding is so slight that even an expert could hardly detect it except by careful examination. This is indeed a rare opportunity for those who appreciate really good books.



TEN BEAUTIFUL VOLUMES

Hawthorne's Masterpieces and History of Literature

Unquestionably the best and most satisfactory work of its kind ever published. It contains complete selections from all the leading authors, a history of literature, short biographical sketches of authors, critical essays on the literature of each period, etc., etc. Edited by Julian Hawthorne, assisted by many of the foremost writers and critics of the day. Complete in 10 massive volumes, containing 5,000 pages and over 1,000 illustrations, including portraits of famous authors. Bound in half-leather, de luxe style.

The Gist of Everything Worth Reading

The Masterpieces and History of Literature is the one indispensable work for the home. It takes the place of thousands of separate volumes, as it gives the best and most important works of all authors. Complete novels and chapters of fiction, humorous sketches, poetry, philosophy, history, travel, science, oratory, letters, essays, translations from foreign literatures, brief description of the world's great books, biographies of authors, etc., etc.—all are included. It is a whole library in itself, summing up mankind's best and noblest thought—the chaff separated from the wheat. No book lover can afford to be without this great aid and key to literature.

FREE---for 5 Days

We will send you the complete set, 10 beautiful volumes, for five days' examination, if you mail the accompanying coupon promptly. Note our liberal offer. We prepay all express charges. You run no risk whatever. The regular price of the work is $35.00; we offer these few slightly rubbed sets at $16.50; payable 50 cents down and $1.00 a month.

The University Society
78 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

INSPECTION COUPON

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Please send me, prepaid, for examination, a slightly damaged set of The Masterpieces and History of Literature in 10 vols., de luxe edition. If satisfactory, I will pay you 50 cents down and $1.00 a month thereafter for 16 months. If not satisfactory, I will return it at your expense.

Name .....

Address .....

(Dig. 11-18-05.)

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Book About Real Boys to Carry Old Boys Back to Boyhood Days

Real Boys

By JUDGE HENRY A. SHUTE

"Essentially human in every page and readers of all ages will be carried back to boyhood days."—*The Boston Herald.*

Real Boys

"Full of that little touch of nature which makes the whole world kin."—*Worcester Gazette.*

"This morning I'm feeling 'peart and sassy,' because I have just finished Judge Shute's 'Real Boys.' And they are real boys. I know 'em and played with 'em, even if they have different names. You will say the same thing, too, and find boyish counterparts for Plupy and Pewt, Skinny—all the long roll, in fact. What they did, too, will be paralleled in our own experiences and remembrances. It's a book to read and laugh at and sigh over now, and to dip into for a Ponce de Leon literary rejuvenation every time you feel particularly old."—*Literary Editor The Cleveland Leader.*

Real Boys

By JUDGE HENRY A. SHUTE

"Will make the reader hold his sides all the time."—*Baltimore Herald.*

Real Boys

"You had better read it."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

Handsomely Bound in Cloth. Profusely Illustrated, $1.25. | **C. W. DILLINGHAM CO.** Publishers, New York | *To be had of all Booksellers.*

The Best that man has spoken and the best that man has written.

While they last we are going to give away eigtheen (18) sets of the most interesting Library of Literature ever published. This is an important announcement--read carefully--it will interest you.

Some of the Many Orators Represented

Pericles
Socrates
Æschines
Demosthenes
Catiline
Cicero
Cæsar
Cato
Luther
Cranmer
John Knox
John Pym
Cromwell
Fenelon
Cotton Mather
Massillon
Robert Walpole
Lord Chesterfield
John Wesley
Benjamin Franklin
Samuel Adams
Edmund Burke
George Washington
John Adams
Patrick Henry
John Hancock
Thomas Paine
Thomas Jefferson
Josiah Quincy
Marat
John Jay
Mirabeau
James Madison
Red Jacket
Carnot
Daniel Webster
James Monroe
Robespierre
William Pitt
Danton
Moreau
Andrew Jackson
De Witt Clinton
Duke of Wellington
Napoleon
Tecumseh
Daniel O'Connell
Henry Clay
Robert Emmet
Abraham Lincoln
Robert C. Winthrop
Hannibal Hamlin
Count Cavour
Cassius M. Clay
John Bright
Wendell Phillips
Charles Sumner
Horace Greeley
Wm. M. Thackeray
Garibaldi
Jefferson Davis
Napoleon III.
Oliver W. Holmes
Gladstone
Victor Hugo
Kossuth
Lord Beaconsfield
John Brown
George Bancroft
Wm. Henry Seward
Joseph Chamberlain
John Morley
Lord Roseberry
Emile Zola
Chas. H. Parkhurst
Henry Cabot Lodge
Joseph H. Choate
Mark Twain
John Hay
Theodore Roosevelt

WE have on hand eighteen (18) sets of one of the best sets of books ever published—The Library of Oratory—fifteen magnificent volumes, beautifully illustrated, and artistically and durably bound in combination art cloths, with full gold backs like illustration below, the regular price of which is $37.50.

These 18 sets are a remainder of an edition and we have decided to dispose of them for about half price, and to insure their quick sale to accept small monthly payments and to give away with each of these 18 sets of the Library of Oratory, one complete set of the most famous of all libraries of literature, Knight's Library of "Half Hours with the Best Authors," in six attractive volumes bound in combination art cloth, full gold backs and gold tops, worth $12.00 per set.

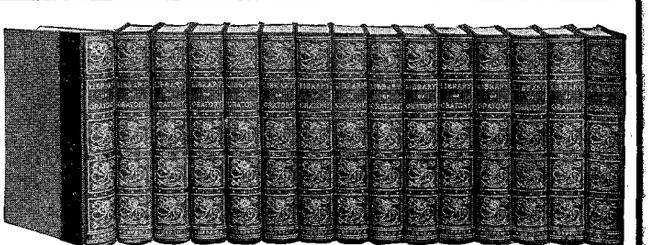
The Library of Oratory is a most interesting set of books. It contains reading for every mood of one's mind and the best the world has produced. Every question that has aided humanity in its progress during the past 2,500 years is here, presented by the master minds of the world.

Some of the Many Writers Represented

Dickens	Bacon
Thackeray	Cooper
Scott	Spencer
Eliot	Wordsworth
Irving	Milton
Swift	Lytton
Johnson	Byron
Dante	Dryden
Shelley	Hope
Goldsmith	Cowper
Vernes	Austen
Fielding	Smollett
Locke	Addison

WHO would not desire to hear the following Orators and their Orations if it were possible

Pericles—"Funeral Oration."
Demosthenes—"Oration on the Crown."
Cicero—"Oration Against Catiline."
Cæsar—"Speech in the Roman Senate on the Conspiracy of Catiline."
Massillon—"The Curse of a Malignant Tongue."
Garibaldi—"Speech to His Soldiers."
Daniel O'Connell—"Ireland Worth Dying For."
Robert Emmet—"Speech When Under Sentence of Death."
Daniel Webster—"Reply to Hayne."
Patrick Henry—"Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death."
Marat—"Speech Before the National Convention."
Red Jacket—"Speech at Fort Stanwix."
Robespierre—"Against Granting the King a Trial."
Danton—"To Dare, to Dare Again, Always to Dare."
Moreau—"Speech in His Own Defence."
Napoleon—"Farewell to the Old Guard."
Abraham Lincoln—"First Inaugural."
Henry Ward Beecher—"Effect of the Death of Lincoln.'
Emile Zola—"Appeal for Dreyfus."
Theodore Roosevelt—"A Nation of Pioneers."
Prince Bismarck—"A Plea for Imperial Armament."
George Washington—"First Inaugural Address."



THE LIBRARY OF ORATORY ANCIENT and MODERN

7000 pages. 15 magnificent volumes of the choicest orations that man has spoken. With brilliant, forceful essays and biographies on the orators by such writers as Hamilton Wright Mabie, Lyman Abbott, Henry James, Leslie Stephen, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Brander Matthews, Carl Schurz, Paul Leicester Ford, Hamlin Garland and Henry Cabot Lodge.

DO NOT NEGLECT THIS OPPORTUNITY

You take no risk. We will send both sets for examination, charges prepaid. If they are not satisfactory, return them at our expense. **Could anything be fairer?** We know you will keep the books and pay the small price we ask for them cheerfully.

Description of the free Knight's "Library of Half Hours with the Best Authors"

This Work contains the very best that has ever been written in the various branches of literature. The best in science, philosophy, history, biography, poetry, humor, travel, fiction, oratory, and essays. In fact, all the best and lasting thoughts of the world.

If you accept this offer you will always have in your possession two of the finest and most interesting set of books ever published.

One containing **the best that man has spoken,** the other **the best that man has written,** and they will cost you only a few cents a day for a few months. **We guarantee** this to be the greatest bargain we have ever offered. Enclosed you will find request-for-inspection blank, sign and mail same promptly and secure these two grand set of books worth $49.50 for only $1.00 after examination and $1.50 a month for twelve months.

These two sets of books should be in every home; this is your opportunity. Remember, one costs you only about half-price and the other is absolutely free if you request at once.

Cut Out, Sign, and Mail Now

FREE LIBRARY OFFER

Request for Inspection

A. L. FOWLE, 16 East 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: You may send me, all charges prepaid upon inspection, "The Library of Oratory," 15 volumes, size 7¾ x 5½ inches, beautifully illustrated, bound in combination Art Cloths, red backs and green sides, with gold back stamping, the most attractive library binding ever made, also one set of Knight's "Library of Half Hours with the Best Authors," six beautiful volumes.

After examining the books, if I decide to keep them, I will pay you for "The Library of Oratory" only (you to present me with Knight's "Library of Half Hours with the Best Authors") $1.00 after examination, and $1.50 a month for 12 months. If, after examination, I decide not to keep "The Library of Oratory" I will send both sets of books to you, all charges collect.

Name.....

Address.....

L. D. .....

Webster	Pope
Chalmers	Butler
Latimer	Landor
Verplanck	Hume
Jefferson	Guizot
Carlyle	Holgate
McCauley	Penn
Longfellow	Lauder
Southey	Godwin
Shakespeare	Tukerman
Burton	Young
Audubon	Topham
Lamb	Bede
Gibbon	Everett
Bancroft	Bates
Cervantes	Beattie
Hallam	Tannahill
Defoe	Tasso
DeQuincey	Ogden
Cavendish	Ansen
Sheridan	Forsyth
Keats	Erskine
Dampier	Steele
Franklin	Sterne

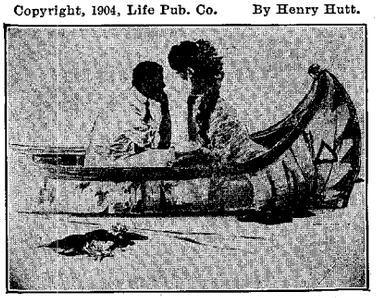
Do not fail to cut out coupon and mail to-day

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Chance of Your LIFE

Copyright, 1904, Life Pub. Co. By Henry Hutt.



HE: I love you enough to wait a thousand years.
SHE: And I love you enough to marry you to-day.
Price $1.50

A Portfolio of Three Drawings

(This is one of them)

and

LIFE EVERY WEEK

Until January, 1907, for $5.00

LIFE'S PRINTS cover a wide range of subjects. They are known the world over as artistic decorations for refined homes. You may choose any three of value equal to $3.50 from our dainty catalog (sent for a dime), and they will be sent to any new subscriber, enclosed in a handsome portfolio mounted ready for framing, together with LIFE for one year, for FIVE DOLLARS, the regular subscription price of LIFE alone. Send your Five Dollars now and receive LIFE every week until January, 1907.

LIFE PUBLISHING CO., 13 West 31st Street, New York City

FOR LOVERS of EMERSON

A PORTRAIT ETCHING

OF

Ralph Waldo Emerson

By W. H. W. BICKNELL

Two Limited Subscription Editions.
10 Parchment Proofs, $35 each.
100 Creswick Proofs, $20 each.

ALL PROOFS SIGNED BY THE ETCHER

Dr. EDWARD W. EMERSON, Mr. Emerson's son, writes:

"I have watched Mr. Bicknell's work on this portrait with great interest, and think that he has succeeded admirably in rendering Mr. Hawes' photograph (from the fine daguerreotype also taken by him), which is the best picture of Mr. Emerson that exists. . . . I wish to congratulate him and you upon the success of the work."

Subscribers are given the privilege of returning the picture within ten days of receipt if, upon examination, it proves unsatisfactory.

A descriptive circular with full information will be sent on request.

We also publish portraits of Marshall, Hamilton, Jefferson, and 23 other men eminent in law, art and letters.

A. W. ELSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

$12,500,000

NEW YORK CITY 3½%

Tax Exempt Gold Bonds

(Payable in Fifty Years)

TO BE SOLD THURSDAY, NOV. 23d, 1905

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
Interchangeable at will after purchase

OFFERED DIRECT TO INVESTORS

These bonds are a legal investment for trust funds and are exempt from taxation except for state purposes.

Chapter 274 of the Laws of 1904, which applies to the sale of Bonds of the City of New York, provides that "all or none" bids cannot be considered by the Comptroller unless the bidder offering to purchase "all or none" of the Bonds offered for sale shall also offer to purchase "all or any part" thereof.

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope. A deposit of TWO PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE MUST ACCOMPANY BID. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a solvent Banking Corporation. This deposit will, if requested, be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders. For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York.

Consult any Bank or Trust Company, or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York
280 Broadway, New York

ESTABLISHED 1855

FREE FOR ONE YEAR

To keep posted in literature, send for our monthly list of latest publications

AMMON & MACKEL

Formerly LEGGAT BROTHERS

BOOKSELLERS

81 Chambers and 63 Reade Sts., N. Y.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET

By MARSHALL P. WILDER

The breeziest book of the season; brimful of fun, anecdote and delightful reminiscence.

"There's a laugh on every page."—*Nashville American.*

"An antidote for the blues."—*Religious Telescope*, Dayton.

"Altogether a delightful book."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Third edition. Illustrated with humorous drawings. 12mo, cloth, ornamental cover. Frontispiece portrait of the author. 359 pages. $1.20 net; by mail, $1.30.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

New and original principles for effective public speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

"He does not teach elocution, but the art of public speaking."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

IF YOU ARE A WRITER

We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.

MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,

Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.

References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster and others. Established 1890. Send for leaflet L

UNITED LITERARY PRESS 127 5th AVE. NEW YORK.

Electro-Diagnosis and Electro-Therapeutics

This gives a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the physiological effects of electricity upon the human body. By Dr. TOBY COHN, Nerve Specialist, Berlin. 8vo, 8 plates, 39 cuts, cloth, $2.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

100,000 Books at Wholesale

There are at least 100,000 books in print that we can supply you at wholesale prices. Our Bargain Catalogue of Library and Holiday books and English Importations at discounts ranging all the way up to 75 per cent. sent free on application.

THE UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
44 to 60 East 23d Street, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD IS

A Narrative
A Reference Work
An Art Gallery
A Guide to Reading
A Review of Human Progress
A Standard Work

to which two thousand authors have contributed.

on history, literature, music, religion, and civilization in general.

containing portraits of great rulers, generals, artists, authors, musicians, and statesmen; also 250 reproductions of famous paintings.

with bibliographies of the historical and general literature of every country, to which are added critical and biographical notes of the authors.

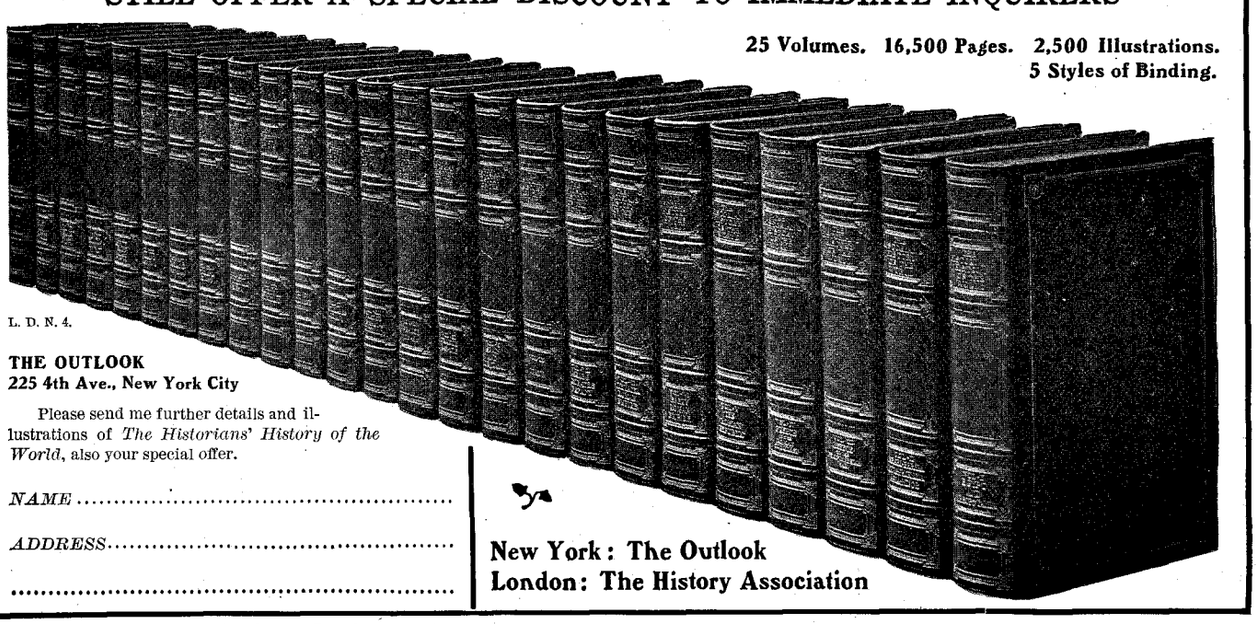
furnished by over thirty essays from the pens of the greatest living scholars and by chronological summaries of the principal events in each nation's history.

of which, for example, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says, "The Historians' History of the World appears with the distinct advantage of having endorsements from those who could scarcely be made to lend their names to any but the best works."

THE PRICE

OF THE FULL MOROCCO EDITION HAS BEEN ADVANCED TO ITS FINAL LIST FIGURE. ON THE OTHER FOUR BINDINGS WE CAN STILL OFFER A SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO IMMEDIATE INQUIRERS

25 Volumes. 16,500 Pages. 2,500 Illustrations. 5 Styles of Binding.



L. D. N. 4.

THE OUTLOOK
225 4th Ave., New York City

Please send me further details and illustrations of *The Historians' History of the World*, also your special offer.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

New York: The Outlook
London: The History Association

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXXI., NO. 21 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 813

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE HEARST VOTE.

"A STOLEN election" was the cry raised by the papers of William R. Hearst on the night and morning after the ballots for Mayor were cast in New York City on November 7; and for once the greatest exponent of "yellow" journalism has uttered a statement, sensational tho it is to the last degree, that stands unchallenged by many of the most conservative papers in the city. In fact, it may be said that the local press generally, while not accepting his startling assertion as literally and completely true, believe that the evidences of fraud, corruption, intimidation, and force in several instances are too positive to be ignored, and hence they are encouraging him in the contest he has begun against Mayor McClellan to secure a recount of the ballot. Thus *The Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "the title to the Mayoralty is clouded," *The World* (Dem.) is equally dubious, while *The Press* (Rep.) boldly declares:

"We do not suppose that anybody in the city of New York, George B. McClellan himself included, thinks that McClellan was elected Mayor on Tuesday. But his intimate friends who managed his campaign and performed the crooked work which is made to show on the face a slight lead for him, in the COUNT, overstepped the line of their personal safety. There were too many thousand repeaters voted. There were too many anti-Tammany voters driven from the polls by thugs who mauled, kicked, and blackjacked them into insensibility and even shot at them. There were too many ballot-boxes—which would be complete evidence that McClellan was NOT elected—secreted, burned, and thrown into the river."

William M. Ivins, the defeated Republican candidate for Mayor, announces his belief that Mr. Hearst was counted out, and has gratuitously offered him his services as a lawyer to secure his rights. Other prominent men also are now speaking in favor of Mr. Hearst, but this encouragement which he is receiving so generally and liberally from the public and from the local press in his efforts to be declared Mayor of New York can not be attributed to any change of feeling arising from the sudden and unexpected political power he has developed. He has gained no recruits from them. The papers which abominate him personally and execrate his principles steadfastly maintain their sentiments, and are supporting him in his ambition solely because they are convinced that by his enormous wealth, his characteristic enthusiasm, and his dogged determination, now fortified by a sense of personal injury and loss, he is circumstanced better than any other individual to wage war upon corruption and to strike a crushing blow at the politicians who have so often made elections in New York a mere farce. Moreover, in lending him this support, the opposition papers are careful to avoid creating the impression that his own conduct during the campaign was blameless. Thus *The Sun* intimates that a recount of the ballot will show that Mr. Hearst performed "his share of the evil practises of the day." In the same vein speaks *The Tribune* (Rep.), which says:

Copyright, 1905, Brown Bros., New York.

MAYOR MCCLELLAN,
On the steps of his residence in Washington Square.

"Serious charges which did not originate with Mr. Hearst, but were made by Mr. Jerome and his watchers and by Republicans, put the vote as declared under grave suspicion and will taint the title of Mayor McClellan if they are not thoroughly investigated and cleared up. On the other hand, it is by no means impossible that frauds of similar character, equally demanding investigation, were committed in the interest of Mr. Hearst."

In the midst of the excitement over the contest, the papers have not overlooked the causes and consequences of Mr. Hearst's spectacular appearance as an almost predominating factor in New York politics. But the attempted solutions of these difficult questions hardly serve for a better purpose than to show how many and varied are the sources from which he draws his formidable strength. *The Journal of Commerce* thinks that "the insurance scandals" gave the 224,000 votes for Hearst. *The Herald*, among other things, indicates that it was the large foreign element in the population, which derives its information mainly from his cheap-priced and simply worded journals, that made him so strong at the polls *The American*, of course, believes that this heavy vote was due as much to the growth of the municipal-ownership

The Literary Digest
Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

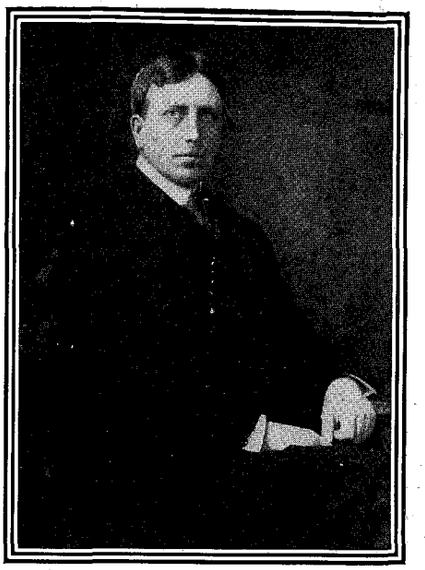
DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

idea as to any other cause; while *The World* asserts that his strength originated with the widespread and popular hatred and distrust for bosses and corporate and special interests. The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) also holds to this opinion, and says:

"When the American people, or any considerable number of them, wish to express their displeasure at the course of public affairs, they do not hesitate to employ any tool that seems likely to answer the purpose. In the present instance they had to use Hearst or nobody. It is well for our business men also to give thought to this diagnosis, otherwise they might become unduly excited over what is called the growth of Socialism and other disturbing economic heresies. It would, indeed, be a very serious matter if the vote cast for the gentleman just named represented a serious wish to have the basis of American society changed. In that event, it would be very much in order for our property-owners to take measures for their future safety."



WILLIAM R. HEARST.

Tammany thought his candidacy a joke in the early stages of the campaign.

Jerome's success, the other of the twin surprises of the New York city and county campaign, has been fairly well accounted for. A public sentiment, that almost united the local press and tore political parties to pieces, demanded the reelection of the District Attorney. His irreproachable conduct while in office, and his spotless private character, well known to all New York, where he was born and has spent his entire life, were irresistible arguments in his behalf; so the few enemies he had to combat, outside the criminals that feared his prosecution, were those who were so situated that they could hardly do otherwise than to oppose him. Tammany and its organ, *The Daily News*, and the Municipal Ownership party and the Hearst publications were the only forces that openly fought him.

"LEST WE FORGET!"

This cartoon was displayed in huge posters on fences and dead walls all over New York City and circulated by thousands in *The Daily News*, the Tammany organ. The Tammany managers tried to send out 300,000 copies of it on postal cards to voters, but they were barred from the mails as scurrilous matter. Many think that this cartoon caused a revulsion of feeling against Tammany, and helped Hearst more than it hurt him.

But the press have failed to give a clear and satisfactory explanation of the tremendous showing of strength made by Mr. Hearst at the polls. Mr. Hearst came to New York ten years ago. His record as congressman from the Eleventh District of the city adds nothing to his credit. *The Times* asserts that he rarely attended the sessions of the House during the two terms that he served; while "his private character," according to *The Post*, "rests under the most serious and unrefuted charges." The campaign circulars that were openly or surreptitiously passed around regarding him recalled to mind the slanders published against Grover Cleveland during his early career, but so far surpassed them in their defamatory nature that Mr. Hearst himself declared in one of his speeches that it was the first time in American politics that literature of this class "was barred the privileges of the mail."

In fact, Mr. Hearst made his fight for Mayor apparently in the most adverse and humiliating circumstances. The bitter attacks of the press gave an impression that all the so-called respectable and conservative classes were against him. The only avenues of defense left open for him in the public prints were his own papers, if we except the lukewarm support of *The World*. Yet Mr. Hearst ran such a close second to McClellan that he leaves the Mayoralty election in doubt, and many fear that if he loses on the recount of the ballot, his defeat will only increase his popularity and power. Thus says *The Wall Street Journal*:

"An agitator who can pose as a martyr to a cause is always dangerous. Mr. Hearst as Mayor of New York would have soon demonstrated how powerless he was to put any of his theories into practise and to carry out any of his promises, but Mr. Hearst out of office, with the belief current that he was counted out, defrauded of his rights, may continue to be a factor in the political situation."

KILLING OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

THE various cable despatches which confirm the news, with all the harrowing details, of the massacre on November 1 of five of the seven persons comprising the little band of Presbyterian missionaries at Lien-chow leave the American press in doubt as to the cause or motive that inspired the Chinese mob which perpetrated this new outrage against citizens of the United States. According to one version, the trouble began with the refusal of Dr. Eward Charles Machle, the leader of the missionaries, to allow the natives, during a festival, to fire a cannon in the vicinity of the mission hospital; others say it was started by his peremptory demand for the removal of a noisy theater which was opened near the hospital. A less authentic report declares that the tragedy was precipitated by the bold and indiscreet action of Mrs. Machle, who seized and declined to return to the owners an idol which the Chinese had intended to carry in a religious procession; while still other despatches say that the murderous assault was entirely the result of the anti-foreign sentiment which has recently become so pronounced in China against Americans.

This last view seems to be held by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York who, in issuing the official statement of the unfortunate affair, says:

"It should be added, however, as a possible influence, that the growing consciousness of unity and power which have resulted from the operation upon China of the forces of the modern world, and which has been greatly augmented by the results of the Russia-Japan war, has led to a feeling of irritation against the United States because of the exclusion laws of this country. Nearly all the Chinese in the United States have come from the province

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Kwang-tung, in which Lien-chow is situated, and reports of their treatment here have greatly exasperated many of the people, such as the expression which this feeling took in the recent boycott of American goods. The letters of the missionaries, however, had not indicated any interference with their work, or any disposition on the part of the people to molest them. Under these circumstances, it appears probable that the attack was made by some among that teeming population who did not personally know of the character and work of the missionaries."

But whatever may have been the provocation, the fury of the mob when once aroused was frightful and destructive. They burned or tore down the churches, hospitals, and all other buildings belonging to the mission, while they mutilated and threw into the river the bodies of their murdered victims, one of whom was a little girl. Never until this month had the missionaries been harmed or threatened during all the twenty years they have been established at Lien-chow. Even in the midst of the "Boxer" uprising, in 1900, they were unmolested; so, as the New York *Times* remarks, "the massacre was apparently a bolt out of the blue."

The press, as a rule, do not believe that this bloody affair will become "an international incident." Thus the Portland *Oregonian* looks upon it as resulting from "a passing misunderstanding between friends that could not lead to bloodshed." The Newark *News* believes that it is only "one of those sporadic eruptions likely to occur at any time among such a people as the Chinese, intensely credulous under the impulse of long ingrained superstitions." So *The News* cautions the United States against hasty action, and after predicting that ample reparation will be made, it proceeds to say:

"To speak the truth, some of the American outrages on innocent and law-abiding Chinese in the Far West have been fully as atrocious and horrible, and much less excusable under environment of special conditions. Our own barbarians can learn nothing from the Celestials in fiendish exhibitions of homicidal passion regardless of age and sex in the exercise of racial hate. A slight pretext gives the demon full incarnation. . . . We can not venture to criticize Chinamen too mercilessly till we have revised our own attitude. The monstrous reproach which we may bring home to ourselves is that our own treatment of the Chinese edges the peril to the lives of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen who show so much daring and fortitude, as missionary workers and philanthropists."

Many papers, moreover, drawing their conclusions from certain press reports, charge the unfortunate missionaries with "bringing down upon their own heads the tragedy which befel them." Thus the Hartford *Times*, referring to the actions of Dr. Machle and his wife, as mentioned above, declares that "the Presbyterian Board of Missions can hardly complain, if it is held accountable for having sent out incompetent persons among its representatives to China." In the same vein speaks the Kansas City *Journal*, which says that the missionaries who forget "obligations of hospitality" can not expect to escape "the penalty which would quickly follow similar lapses in our own country," while the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks:

"It is time that our Government instructed our missionaries to follow more conservative lines of conduct. Several times they have embroiled us in difficulties, and even in war, and now the trouble has been renewed with such effect that several of them have paid with their lives for meddling in matters that were not their business."

Copyrighted 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

The Irish World declares that it is an outrage for the city to appropriate money for his entertainment. The visit of his squadron to New York was delayed till after election to keep his reception from becoming a campaign issue.

RESENTMENT OVER THE PRINCE OF BATTENBERG'S VISIT.

THE arrival of a British squadron of six cruisers under the command of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg in American waters is, as a rule, looked upon by the press simply as an occasion for felicitations or humorous allusions. The elaborate entertainment given to the Prince and his officers is considered only as a proper manifestation of the friendly relations between two nations now for a long time at peace, and as a mark of respect and pledge of good fellowship for men of our same blood and of an honorable profession. The Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* says that if war-vessels "go around the world carrying good-will they are far better employed than when they are doing their normal work of destruction"; while the New York *Times*, on seeing the flagship *Drake* on the Hudson covering the city with its heavy and ugly looking guns, remarks that "she is also fitted with the best dancing floor in the navy."

But in the midst of this raillery and expressions of friendship, a discordant note is occasionally sounded. Irish-Americans and some other earnest and suspicious patriots, believing that the visit of the squadron is not a mere social courtesy, but a step in a plan for an alliance between England and the United States, take umbrage, exception, and alarm over the cordial reception. The New York *American* vehemently protests against the use of municipal or government funds for such a purpose. The Anti-Anglo League in New York met at Cooper Union and resolved "to resist to the death any and every attempt to involve this country in any alliance or understanding with England." *The Irish World* (New York) declares that it is an outrage for the city to appropriate money for entertaining the princely visitor and his officers and men, as "in this way thousands who strongly object to pro-British demonstration so acceptable to Anglomaniacs will be made to participate indirectly in it by helping to pay its cost." And *The Gaelic American* (New York) indignantly remarks:

"The only object of the visit is to make it appear that this country and Great Britain are allied against Europe to bulldoze and insult those nations that refuse to submit to her insolent dictation, and that being so, President Roosevelt owes it to himself and to the country to make it clear to all concerned that he is no party to any such policy. The bowing and scraping and flunkeyism that has already been exhibited at Annapolis and Washington was undignified, but we think it will not be repeated here except by those degenerate Americans who, while flaunting their wealth before the visitors, despise the institutions that made its acquisition possible."

But the Augusta *Chronicle* approves of all that has been done to make the visit of the Prince pleasant and memorable. "It does no harm," says *The Chronicle*, "to let the representatives of any power see for themselves what our country has become." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* declares that the coming of the fleet simply meant that the two countries "were on friendly terms and likely to remain so." And the Pittsburg *Gazette* remarks:

"Twisting the lion's tail, which used to be such a popular

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pastime in this country, especially with orators on the Fourth of July and similar occasions, has gone pretty well out of fashion. There has been a practically general recognition of the fact that no two nations in the world should stand in closer relations than the United States and Great Britain, not only on account of ties of blood, language, and systems of jurisprudence, but because of mutual interests. The action of the New York freaks will be entirely devoid of national significance."

JEWISH MASSACRES WITH OFFICIAL APPROVAL.

THE friends of the Russian autocracy who are displaying their loyalty by wholesale slaughter of the Jews are proving to the satisfaction of a number of our newspapers that almost any kind of despotism is better than liberty—for them. These massacres "reopen the question whether the people of Russia can properly appreciate liberal rule and are capable of anything like self-government," remarks the Nashville *Banner;* and the Boston *Herald* agrees that they show "how entirely unfitted the Russian people are for absolute democratic control." The despatches name 20 towns where the Jewish quarters have been given over to murder

THE RUSSIAN IDEA OF FREEDOM.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

and pillage, and tell of 30 more. A correspondent of the Paris *Aurore* says that 25,000 Jews have been killed, and a correspondent of the London *Standard* puts the number at 15,000 killed and 100,000 wounded. The most horrible atrocities are said to have marked the slaughter.

Premier Witte says in a cablegram to Jacob H. Schiff that "the Government is horrified at these outrages," and a correspondent of the New York *Sun* reports that his first act as Premier "was to dismiss the Governors of eleven provinces where the anti-Semite outrages have been the worst"—a phrase that gives an idea of the extent of the troubles. It is admitted in an official note issued at St. Petersburg, however, that the local officials may have had a hand in this dreadful work. It says:

"The tragic and deplorable events of last week in several places in the Empire can be considered as the spontaneous reaction of the conservative element of the population against the perhaps exaggerated demonstrations of the radical element.

"On the other hand, it is impossible to deny that in certain cases this reaction was encouraged by the local administrative officials. The present Government is far from ignoring or concealing this fact. Were it to do so it would be going in the old way, while professing its firm determination to follow the road of progress. Among administrative officials there are enemies of the new system who are opposing by every means in their power the realization of reforms."

Mr. W. T. Stead predicts that 100,000 lives must fall before order is restored, and possibly 2,000,000. He is quoted as saying:

"The coolest man in Russia is the Emperor. God grant that he may keep his seat, that the Liberals may gather about him, and that they may resist the forces of dissolution! His authority is shaken, passions are loose, and things are likely to be worse. There may be fearful slaughterings. As an optimist, I think a hundred thousand lives may fall. If I were pessimistic I would say two millions. The situation is something like this:

"The police, gendarmes, and Cossacks have been suppressing a revolution in the name of the Emperor. Suddenly, they say, the Emperor goes over to the Liberal side, and he thinks more of those who want to vote and who are doing everything in the way of meeting and agitation which the police were taught to believe was unlawful than he does of them. The police and gendarmes say:

"'Oh! Very well! If the Emperor's new friends act like this, it is no concern of ours.'

"And when the police are indifferent the hooligans break loose and Toryism in society also breaks loose. That mass of ignorant conservatism which thinks only of killing—the Black Hundred in Moscow—are Conservatives who are offended by the Liberals getting the upper hand. All through the Russian Empire authority as represented by the police, Cossacks and gendarmes is shaken, as I have said, and the forces that tend to tear society apart are at work."

The Engineers' Union of St. Petersburg accuses the Government of instigating these massacres to accomplish a counterrevolution. It says in a resolution adopted at its meeting on November 4:

"The long and obstinate struggle of the nation with the autocracy has compelled the Government to make concessions, but the Government is seeking to resume the open conflict with the nation by organizing the dark elements, and, having armed them out of the nation's money, to incite them against the progressive elements of society, against the intelligents, against the students, workmen, and Jews, and so to accomplish a counterrevolution. . .

"At the very moment when the revolutionary movement has driven the autocracy to surrender, when the nation and country are on the eve of effective liberation, we are witnessing a series of massacres of Jews carried out by the rabble, thanks to the criminal tolerance of the authorities. We see in these tragic misdeeds a desire to abuse the ignorance and blindness of the people for the purpose of the deliberate organization of a counterrevolution, in the hope of saving the remnants of the old *régime*.

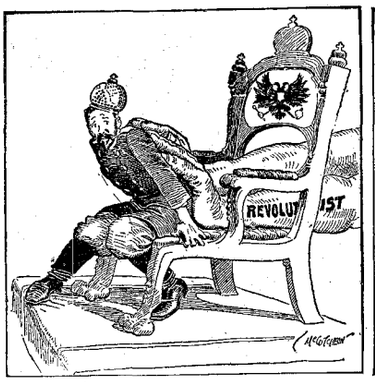
"It is resolved, therefore, that troops acting not in defense of the citizens but against them, be removed, and that the safeguarding of the inhabitants of the towns be intrusted to a national militia."

Intervention by the Powers to restore order is suggested by the Baltimore *American* and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* but there is little, if any, indication that the Powers are considering such a move. The Administration at Washington has assured a delegation of American Jews who requested interference that our Government is keenly sympathetic, but that it is powerless in the present situation.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* believes that "we need not on account of these excesses despair of the future of Russia." It says:

"They mean that the country can not go at once from despotism to orderly liberty, but that was already known. If the lawlessness ends speedily, the task of consolidating liberty may be taken up and prosecuted, but not to immediate success. If disorders run into universal terror and anarchy, all that has apparently been gained may be lost. In any event, the work of regeneration will require time, patience, and education in those things that are necessary to the success of national freedom, of which respect for law, made by the consent of the governed, is an absolutely necessary condition."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

BANISHED!
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

ARISE!
—Warren in the Boston *Herald.*

To call a man a "czar" seems likely to mean hereafter just about the reverse of what it used to.

THE trouble appears to be that the real fighters among the Russians are not in the army.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

DOUBTLESS General Trepoff is wishing he had a few regiments of fighting Japs at his beck and call.—*The Denver Republican.*

THE Russian revolutionists seem to prefer a republic with Nicholas in some such office as vice-president.—*The Detroit Journal.*

BEFORE trying to set up a republic it might be well for Russia to put in a few years setting up little red school-houses.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Russian revolutionists are exhibiting no more sense now than we might expect a lot of college hazers to show.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

TWINKLE, twinkle, little Czar, how I wonder where you are. Hope you're locked up good and tight, in your bomb-proof for the night.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

IT is going to make a severe draft on Russia's supply of free speech when the Finns and Poles start in to unload their thoughts that have been suppressed for years.—*The Washington Post.*

REFORMERS are convinced that anarchy is only a passing phase in Russia, but the grand dukes are of the opinion that it is taking a distressingly long time in passing a given point.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Russian students are doing very well in their contests with the Cossacks, but if they want real fighting let them come over here and get in an American college class rush.—*The Denver Republican.*

PROBABLY the Czar wanted the cabinet fashioned after the American cabinet in order to get a secretary of the treasury who can argue a treasury deficit into an indication of prosperity.—*The Houston Post.*

THE actors in Russia have gone on a strike. A good many of them in this country could make a greater hit that way than by remaining on the stage.—*The Washington Post.*

CONSTANTINE PETROVITCH POBIEDONOSTSEFF, procurator-general of Russia, has laid down the burdens of official life. The heaviness of these burdens can be understood when it is reflected that he had to sign his name frequently.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE NEW AUTOCRAT.
—Davenport in the Omaha *News.*

SHUTTING off the sale of vodka might do much to clarify the Russian situation.—*The Chicago News.*

LET us hope that Russian students will not construe liberty as license and go to playing football.—*The Chicago News.*

WE can see now why the Czar was not anxious for peace. Evidently he feared it would be worse than war.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Czar has decided to grant the Russian people everything he can not prevent them from taking.—*The Washington Post.*

THROWING bombs at Russian dignitaries is a crime. Shooting down unarmed laborers is restoring order.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

AS a professional peace promoter the Czar could never get a recommendation from the people familiar with the brand he turns out at home.—*The Chicago News.*

RUSSIA can console itself with the reflection that whatever form of government comes out of the turnstile it can't possibly be worse than the kind it has been having.—*The Chicago News.*

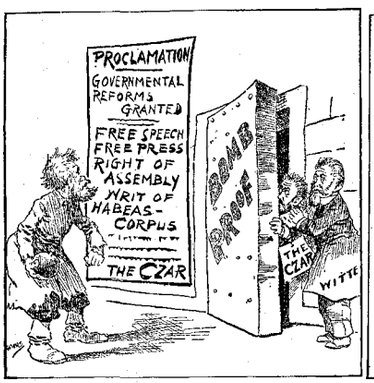
THERE is no occasion for Germany to deny that it is plotting with Russia to partition Austria. Just now Russia has all it can do to keep from partitioning itself.—*The New York World.*

BY this time Count Witte no doubt is fully convinced that arranging peace with Japan is a simple matter when compared with doing the same thing at home.—*The Indianapolis News.*

J. J. HILL'S plan to build a railroad from Alaska to St. Petersburg will be more popular when he finds any considerable number of persons who want to go to St. Petersburg.—*The Washington Post.*

WHEN Czar Nick heard that things had got so hot in St. Petersburg that George W. Perkins had left, he promptly capitulated. He thought it must be bad indeed if it scared a man who had just been through the mill of the New York insurance inquisition.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE Russian assembly is to enjoy free speech, something that the majority of the members of the American House of Representatives know nothing about when the House is in session.—*The Houston Post.*



IS IT SAFE TO COME OUT YET?
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph.*

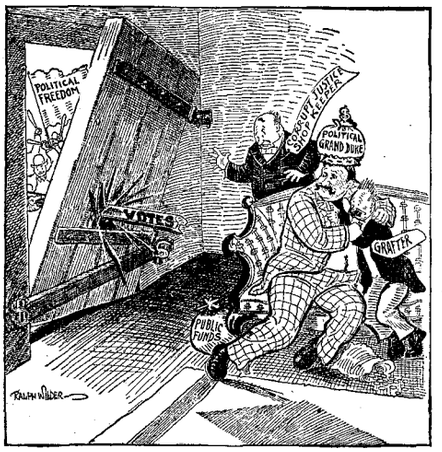
LOOKING THE GIFT-HORSE IN THE MOUTH.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph.*

"I WANT SOME MORE."
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch.*

CZARISM IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SLAUGHTER OF BOSSES.



THE UPRISINGS ARE NOT ALL CONFINED TO RUSSIA.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

DOWN WITH THE BOSSES' ELIHU ROOT
"DOWN WITH THE BOSSES" JOSEPH CHOATE (NEW YORK SPEECH)
BOSS
GRAFT
DOWN WITH THE BOSSES AKRON SPEECH TAFT

"CAN IT BE THAT OUR AMERICAN CZARS ARE ALSO IN DANGER?"
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

NOVEMBER 7 is called the "St. Bartholomew day of the bosses." The slaughter was so frightful that the New York *Evening Post* declares the day to be "the most memorable in American history." Elections were held in only a few States and municipalities, but wherever the people had a chance they did such heroic work in smashing machines and rooting out corruption and professional politicians that the New York *Evening Mail* believes that they have "put the yellow-dog system of politics out of existence." And, indeed, this statement has some color of truth, for the accounts of the killed, wounded, and surviving, and the comment of the press thereupon seem not only to justify the conclusion reached by *The Mail*, but also to indicate that the Democratic and Republican parties are in danger of disruption, and the country may soon witness an entirely new political alinement. Partizanship apparently had but little to do with the destruction or escape of bosses on November 7. Good, bad, and indifferent victims were caught in the universal ruin. Senator Penrose, the leader of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, has been shorn of most of his strength through the loss of the State Treasury. Durham was overwhelmed by the city party in Philadelphia. Senator Foraker suffered a severe setback by the defeat of Governor Herrick in Ohio. Cox, of Cincinnati, was put so completely out of business that he has abdicated his leadership for good. Senator Gorman, through the failure of his scheme to disfranchise the negroes of Maryland, sits tottering on his throne, and, if he keeps his promise, will soon retire from politics. Cassidy, McCarren, and Murphy, Tammany heads of the boroughs of New York, have been rendered almost powerless. Dickinson in Jersey City and Lentz in Newark have gone down before the reform that was inaugurated by the young Colby. Senator Smoot, of Utah, altho backed by his great Mormon following, has lost what control he had of Salt Lake City. The prestige of Senator Lodge has been damaged in Massachusetts, while a hitherto unknown lawyer, J. B. Moran by name, running independently, has wrested the district attorneyship of Boston out of the hands of a candidate supported by the Democrats and Republicans. The only conspicuous survivors of the revolt of the people are Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, who was saved by a tremendous union-labor vote, and Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, whom, however, the local papers seem to look upon as a good boss, guiltless even of taking "honest" graft.

"AIN'T IT AWFUL! THEY'VE VOTED AGAINST LINCOLN!"
—Campbell in the Philadelphia *North American*.

What was the cause of this political upheaval, which, in several instances, overwhelmed the innocent along with the wicked? It was the independent voter, and of him the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says:

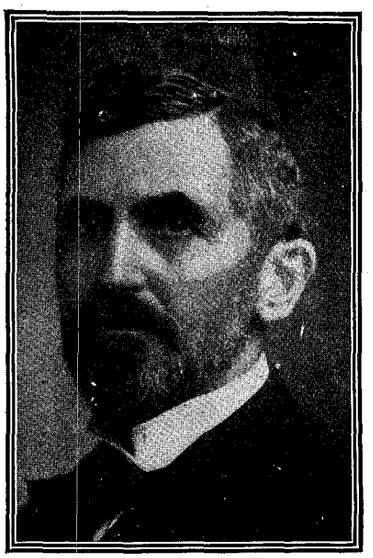
"The independent voter is a comparatively recent comer. Whether he is the result of the independent newspaper, or came with it, there is no question that the two have worked together and gained strength from each other's support. It is not reaching back into the distant past to recall the time when the independent voter and the independent newspaper were both looked upon with disfavor. The original 'mugwump' was ridiculed and despised by both Republican and Democratic politicians. He was not formidable enough to be regarded with concern by either."

The advent and universal activity of the independent voter is attributed by *The Journal of Commerce* to "the prevalence of graft not only in the public service, but in the conduct of institutions of trust and of many business operations." The moral sense of the people aroused by these dishonest practises was, according to the Kansas City *Star*, first given direction and concrete form by Governor Folk, of Missouri. Its vitality was added to, as remarked by editorials of the Springfield *Republican*, by the prosecution of the post-office rascals, and later on of Senator Burton of Kansas, and Senator

ON A LEE SHORE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

AWAKE AT LAST!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



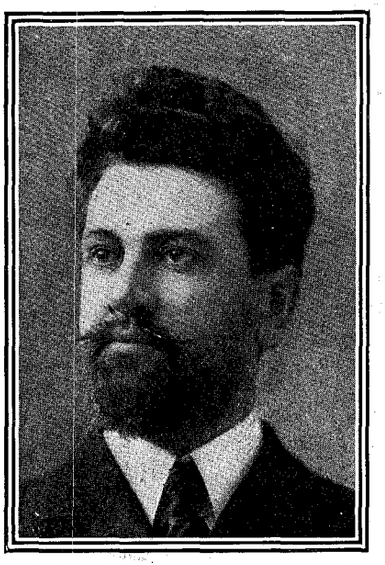
JOHN M. PATTISON (DEM.),

Elected Governor of Ohio by about 40,000 plurality. Last fall the State went Republican by a 255,000 margin.

him is generally conceded the credit and glory of teaching the people how to fight bosses and upset machines that thrive on graft and corruption. Hence his continuance in office as District Attorney of New York in defiance of all political organizations is looked upon as the most remarkable and important victory of the elections. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"The cynical observer who sees in Mr. Jerome's election the mere personal triumph of an honest official and an incomparable campaigner, who knows how to catch public fancy, is sadly and ignorantly mistaken. It is true, only a Jerome could have won this fight; but, let it be remembered, from the first to the last, he sought to make a principle take hold upon the mind of his hearers. He did not merely incarnate a protest against concrete wrongs. His was not a campaign against 'red light districts' and particular graft. He stood as the spokesman of fundamental liberty, the liberty of a people to say by whom and how they shall be served. . . . And the people have heard, understood, and acted."

And now after Governor Folk has pointed out the way to get rid of boodlers, and Mr. Jerome has shown the weakness of bosses, the press are asking whether the people will profit permanently by the lesson taught them, and use their new-found power in a safe, sane, and conservative manner.

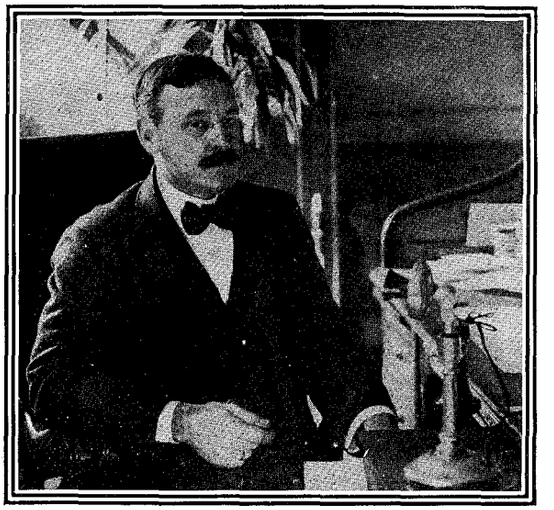


Copyrighted by Purdy, Boston.

EUGENE E. SCHMITZ,

Union-labor Mayor of San Francisco

Mitchell and the land thieves of Oregon, the uprising of the citizens of Philadelphia against the men who had so long robbed their city, and finally by the revelations of frauds on a stupendous scale in the management of large insurance companies. But all these incidents, however, were just so many instances of fighting individual cases of crime. The system that made the crime possible remained unassailed. The assault upon the root of the whole evil was made by William Travers Jerome. To



Copyrighted by M. E. Berner, New York.

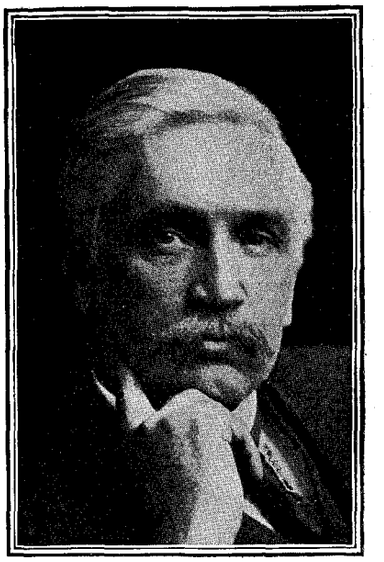
A NEW PICTURE OF MR. JEROME.

His reelection as District-Attorney of New York in defiance of all political organizations is looked upon as the most remarkable and important victory of the elections.

COLLEGE PRANKS AND HOMICIDE.

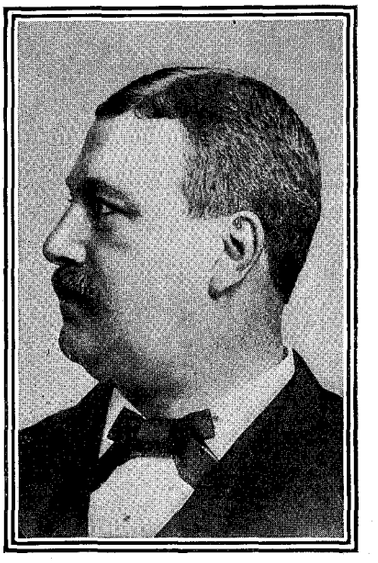
"IS it not quite possible for college spirit, even at its sweetest and best, to find adequate expression in some way short of homicide?" This question, asked by the Washington *Times*, is inspired by the death of a student at Kenyon College, Ohio, whose body was found near a railroad track terribly mangled by a train. At the coroner's inquest at Mount Vernon, Ohio, it was shown that on the night of October 29 the student, Stuart Pierson, was chloroformed and that he then was tied across the tracks, as part of his initiation into a college fraternity. Three days later a blood-stained rope and a wad of cotton, also saturated with blood, were found near the spot where the student was killed. The prosecutor has proof that other students had frequently been treated in the same way, but no fatalities occurred because the schedule of trains is well known to the students. But on the 29th an extra train was run several hours earlier, which it is believed caused Pierson's death.

The initiation, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "seems to have been taken from dime novels and the rankest blood-and-thunder melodrama," and the Kansas City *Journal* remarks that "it is almost inconceivable that boys who are sent from respectable homes



WILLIAM H. BERRY,

Democratic and Prohibition candidate for treasurer of Pennsylvania, who was elected with 100,000 votes to spare in a State which last year gave President Roosevelt over 500,000 plurality.



GEORGE B. COX,

Republican "boss" of Cincinnati, who announced his retirement to private life when he heard the returns.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can become so criminally brutal or idiotically careless"; and it adds that they "should be kept in restraint because of mental or moral deficiency." The Denver *Republican* thinks the Kenyon College case illustrates "in a way which demands consideration the loose manner in which some American colleges are conducted," and the Washington *Times* declares:

"The better feeling in college fraternities does not countenance the methods of initiation in which some of the less influential of their number seem to delight. The fraternity members are coming to see that dignity lends a solemnity to the initiation that brutality can not supply. Indeed, it is only in scattered localities that this thought has not sunk deep in the college mind.

"Very unhappily the college conception of fun is still different from that of the broader world. It is still considered amusing to 'lift' nickel-in-the-slot machines, restaurant silverware, barbers' poles, policemen's clubs, and other trophies. . . . .

"There is a lingering hope that these ideas will pass—with time and larger horizons. Far be it from us to throw chunks of worldly cynicism at such outbreaks of youthful spirits. But we do insist the victim of the joke should be permitted to survive."

THE FATAL FIST FIGHT AT ANNAPOLIS.

A FEW months ago, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, on investigating the death of a sailor who died during a "friendly bout" aboard the battle-ship *Kearsarge*, declared that no one could be held responsible, since there was nothing "crooked" about the incident. Some papers at that time took that statement to mean that the Department countenanced the practise of the "manly art" aboard the war-ships, praised the Secretary for his stand, and declared that the men would be the better for it. It is interesting to note now the almost universal condemnation of the Annapolis Naval Academy authorities who permitted the fist fight on Sunday night, November 5, which resulted in the death of Midshipman James R. Branch. "It is obvious that such blame as is due must fall heavily upon the academy authorities who have permitted the duello code to exist," declares the Baltimore *News*; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* remarks that the fact "that by some fault in the system it was possible for them to fight like toughs in defiance of the law of the academy demands the closest investigation." The United States, we are told, "can not afford to educate prize-fighters for the uniform of naval officers."

The investigation made by the authorities of the academy shows clearly that the fight between Branch and Minor Merriwether was the result of a personal feud. The occasion was a report of misdemeanor, in making which Branch was in line with his duty as cadet officer of the day. The affair is believed to have been deliberately arranged by the two classes, and its details were engineered by the class officers. While there is no legislation which directly prohibits fighting at the academy, and while it is only inferentially forbidden by the regulations, a fist duel, we are told, is proposed whenever any midshipman takes offense at the words or conduct of another, and school sentiment compels the challenged one to fight or be ostracized. When there is a disparity in weight, either party is allowed to select a classmate to champion him. Under this "code" fights have been regular things, altho they have been managed so cleverly as to be kept concealed from the officials.

There are indications that drastic action is to be taken in connection with this affair. The regulations provide for the immediate investigation of the matter by a court of inquiry, which may possibly recommend the trial by court-martial not only of the survivor of the prize-fight, but of the timekeeper and the referee. Among navy officers the affair is discussed as something that would put the academy under a cloud for some time to come. Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, has reduced two cadet lieutenants to the ranks for their part in the affair, and Secretary Bonaparte declares it his purpose to investigate the matter thoroughly and make it the subject of a report to Congress, with the aim of securing legislation to do away with the custom of settling personal enmities and disagreements by fighting.

The New York *Times* thus gives its views of the Annapolis "code of honor:"

"The existence of a secret system for the adjudication of cadet quarrels is not necessarily to be condemned because of that killing, any more than are a thousand other habits of business and pleasure that are occasionally marked by fatalities. The abstractly and philosophically serious phase of the case is its revelation that under the official discipline of the Naval Academy there has for years existed another discipline, devised and enforced by the cadets and to some indeterminate extent tolerated by the academic authorities. For it is practically certain that a custom which leads by inevitable matter of course to prolonged fist fights conducted with all the formalities characteristic of professional pugilism, could not have existed without the repeated observance of its physical effects by the men who have the cadets under such rigorous and unremitting inspection and control. The coming investigation, which is also the coming trial, can not be considered as directed against the unfortunate Merriwether, the boys who organized and watched the battle, or the cadet body, but as dealing with the academy as a whole and the survival there of a modified and mitigated form of dueling. . . . It seems to us that the secret code of cadet honor is an anachronism and must go, but there must have been some sort of an argument, if only a poor one, for its formation and long continuance."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF Prince Charles becomes king of Norway he will be known as Haakon VII. Maybe this is why he hesitates.—*The Detroit News.*

ADMIRAL TRAIN might have avoided all trouble if he had claimed that he mistook that Chinese lady for a deer.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

"THE South applauds the President's aims," asserts the *Boston Herald.* Largely true, but we do not like the way he fails to pull the trigger.—*The Houston Post.*

TOM LAWSON has sued a Michigan man for $300,000 for libel. Lawson apparently looks upon any attempt at libeling as an infringement on his rights.—*The Washington Post.*

When any Western statesman hints about the rotten state of the finances in Turkey the Sultan doubtless will look pained and ask if they see any life insurance companies.—*The Chicago News.*

THE people may rest comfortably in the belief that there will be no necessity for reuniting the North and the South again for several years.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

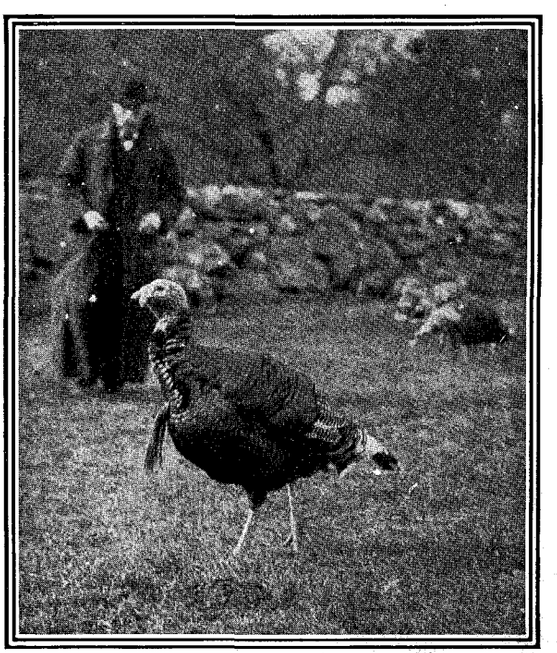


Photo by Brown Bros., New York.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING DINNER.

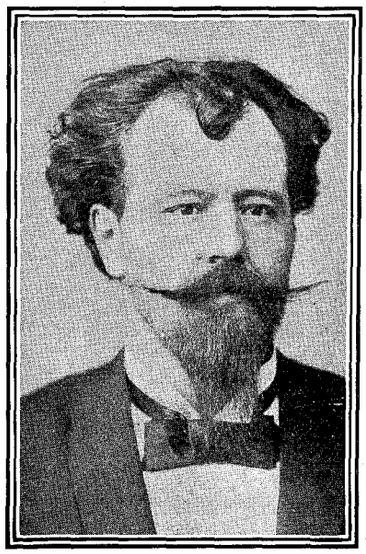
Horace Vose, of Westerly, R. I., who has supplied the Presidents with Thanksgiving turkeys since the time of Grant, and the bird that he will send to the White House this year. It weighs forty-one pounds.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE APOSTLE," A NEW POLITICAL PLAY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

IN "An Enemy of the People" Ibsen depicted the struggles and defeat of an honest and independent man, an idealist, in a social environment hostile to disinterestedness and truth. Ibsen's hero is driven by his bitter experience to conclude that popular support is given only to demagogues, and that "the strongest man is he who stands alone." A theme somewhat similar is treated in a new social drama by the Viennese playwright, Hermann Bahr, which has just been produced with great success in St. Petersburg, where its "political" tendency has excited much lively discussion. It is interesting to note that this play is among those listed by Mr. Paul Nikolaivitch Orleneff's Russian company now playing in New York city. Russian critics, publicists, and editorial writers find much in the play that bears on the electoral campaign they have just entered upon and the new duties which the Douma, or National Assembly, imposes upon them. The name of the play is "Der Apostel," and it is a picture of contemporary parliamentary life and morals. It is a story of a "scandal" and its effects, of a conflict between a true unselfish servant of the people and scheming, corrupt politicians, as well as shallow representatives who are prone to suspect evil and jump at conclusions. The plot is thus summarized in the press reviews:



HERMANN BAHR.

His new political play, "The Apostle," has recently excited much discussion in St. Petersburg. It will be played at the Russian theater in New York.

The "apostle" is a prime minister who has won that title from the people by his single-minded devotion to national interests, by the purity and nobility of his public life. He is idealistic to the point of simplicity. He will not only tolerate no evil or compromise; he will believe no evil of others. He has faith in the individual, faith in the mass, faith in his opponents. All high and great causes command his warm support, and he is an enthusiastic, tireless, absorbed worker.

But his political opponents are not as sweetly reasonable and fair as he innocently imagines. He has enemies, and one disappointed job-hunter, a low, crafty spoilsman, hates him intensely. He is accused in Parliament of forgetting and neglecting practical, concrete questions while dreaming of and preaching great, abstract, academic things. His high position is slightly undermined, but he is unconscious of it and too optimistic to trouble himself about personal matters.

At last an important issue presents itself, and a potent weapon is placed in the hands of his enemies. A bill for the cutting and construction of an important canal is pending in the House of Representatives, and two companies are bidding for the franchise—the National Bank and an American corporation. The latter had bribed deputies and politicians, had lobbied and plotted and worked desperately to secure the privilege on terms favorable to itself. The Premier favors the National Bank, honestly believing its offer to be superior; the opposition favors the American corruptionists and grabbers.

A battle royal in the House is expected, and the second act gives us the parliamentary session. It is an exacting, bewildering, sensational sitting. The Opposition has packed the gallery; some of the Premier's followers, having failed to get spoils of office, are restive and hostile to him; the leader of the "antis" is about to make a furious attack on the Premier's bill and general policy.

The attack is launched. Intense interest prevails. Will the Cabinet suffer defeat? But the Premier makes a powerful and brilliant reply, meets all criticisms, and silences the Opposition.

Triumph is apparently assured. But just before the vote the Premier's bitterest enemy rises and denounces him as a hypocrite and bribe-taker. He claims to have crushing evidence in his possession in support of the startling charge. In response to frantic cries he produces his evidence. It is in the form of notes signed by the Premier's wife, who has borrowed heavily from the National Bank. He has known nothing of these transactions, and is confused, overwhelmed. All turn against him; disorder and rioting ensue, and the mob rushes upon him and subjects him to assault, insult, and humiliation. In the final act the matter is explained. The poor wife, ignorant of practical affairs, timid, unwilling to trouble him, had lived beyond their modest means. She needed money and was induced, under misrepresentation and fraud, by the very man who exposed her, to sign notes and take money from him, not even knowing that the bank furnished it.

He realizes that he is not without blame in the premises, having neglected his family and his affairs, and having left the young, inexperienced wife without guidance and aid. Of course he forgives her, but the mischief is done. The mob will not believe the truth. The leader of the Opposition, repentant and ashamed of his part in the parliamentary battle, comes to him with a proffer of sympathy and friendship, but rehabilitation is impossible.

He decides to retire from power and politics and to serve the ideals dear to him in some other way. He is still full of hope in the people, in democracy, in progress, notwithstanding the fickleness and credulity and fury of the mob. Only the reformer must arm himself with patience and learn to be more practical and more prudent.

The critics praise the play on its dramatic side, but some remark that such a sentimental, dreamy idealist could hardly reach the premiership and the position of party leader. The St. Petersburg public audiences find the drama significant, absorbing, and vital.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GIBSON AS FRANKENSTEIN.

A LONDON paper suggests the possibility of a subtle resemblance between the case of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, as narrated in our issue of November 4th, and that of Mrs. Shelley's Frankenstein, fleeing from that which he himself had created. "Is it possible," comes the insinuation, "that the artist has become bored with the Gibson Girl after so many invariable years?" The writer (in the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*) goes on to suggest that, sated with regular beauty, Mr. Gibson "turns to worship at the shrine of human angularities and imperfections for the mere sake of a change." The announcement that he will travel to "devote himself to the study of color-painting in Europe" is amended by the English writer so that the last phrase reads "to get the Gibson Girl out of his head." It is rumored that Mr. Gibson's ambition turns toward portrait-painting. If so, we read, "he must crush from his soul the remembrance of other days and other lips." The writer continues:

"Will he succeed, or will he be always a haunted man, whose attendant spirit will brook no trespass on once hallowed ground? Only time can show. But Mr. Gibson will have to struggle hard. Meanwhile he not only invented a type of beauty for the English-speaking peoples. He has changed, by the examples of his art, the dress, the coiffure, the—the—the corsets, even the manners of the English girl. He has been a reformer, or a reactionary. The choice of terms is a matter of personal opinion."

Of the deserted Gibson Girl the writer goes on to say:

"No one could escape her acquaintance; she pervaded the air, she set the fashions, she exercised a positive influence on the bearing and adornment of our own living womankind. Even those who

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have conscientious objections to the Americanization of British art, literature, and commerce could avoid neither the knowledge nor the charm of Mr. Gibson's girl. She appeared in English musical comedy and made the name of an actress, she was reproduced in English journals, she figured (for Mr. Gibson was followed by a school just as surely as was Rembrandt or Van Dyck) in all sorts of advertisements. And she was perennially lovely. . . . She was as the high gods of Olympus, always young and always beautiful, good to look upon, but—the suggestion seems impious—dull to live with. Her coloring an unchanging black and white, her gaze always clear, full, and disdainful, she had our worship, but she left us cold. We should have preferred some imperfections. Perhaps Mr. Gibson felt the same about her. . . . . .

"Her place will soon be taken. A new 'type' will arise, and who knows what we may suffer in the way of changing fashions as the result of this? *La reine est morte, vive la reine!* That is the philosophy of this world, and it applies to pictureland. The damsel of Leech, the Du Maurier beauty, the Partridge miss, they all reign and pass away. It is like the enumeration of the kings of Judah and Israel—'And Jehoiachim reigned in his stead.' The prerogatives of their crown are many, the devotion of their subjects is deep-seated, for they are one and all reflections of the light of our sanctuary—womanhood."

REMARKABLE PERSONALITY OF IRVING.

BERNARD SHAW complains of having looked in vain for the "word of sane and sober truth" in the "tornado of obituary mendacity" raised by the death of Sir Henry Irving. In reality, however, the comments of the English press on the passing of England's most illustrious actor, the first of his craft to receive the honor of knighthood, and the first since Garrick to be accorded sepulture in Westminster Abbey, furnish much discriminating criticism. These comments range in tone from Shaw's extreme depreciation, which characterizes the dead actor as a narrow-minded egoist who was devoid of culture and who lived in a dream of his own greatness, to the eulogy of *Truth's* dramatic critic, who exclaims: "Genius met genius in the case of Sir Henry Irving and Shakespeare." With the exception of Shaw, however, the critics seem agreed that Irving's remarkable personality has laid the English theater under a great debt of gratitude. He is hailed as having demanded and won for his profession a standing and a recognition not previously vouchsafed it. "He found the stage an entertainment; he leaves it recognized as one of the noblest arts, as one of the most efficient ministers of progress," says the London *Evening Standard*. His lack of elocution, his physical mannerisms, are spoken of as handicaps which his genius was able to carry, and sometimes even to turn to advantage. But always the emphasis is upon that intangible yet compelling thing, personality. His personality, say many of his critics, would have made him great in any profession. For nearly forty years his personality dominated the English stage. "There have been many better actors than he during his undisputed reign," writes Mr. Charles Whibley in the London *Outlook*, "but none of them had the spark of genius which gave his best performances their beauty and interest." Mr. Whibley goes on to say that Irving was at his best in farce or in melodrama, and regards it as a misfortune that he was persuaded to put Shakespeare on the stage. We read:

AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF IRVING.

"When he went upon the stage there were two stumbling-blocks in his path. His elocution was imperfect and his gait eccentric. But with an excellent skill he turned his defects to good account. By a touch of exaggeration he made them his own; he identified himself with them; Irving and his faults became inseparable; and those who admired the actor, perforce took pleasure in the strange tones of his voice and the halting strides wherewith he crossed the boards. . . . But it would have been better for his art had he put Shakespeare on one side and been content to show us himself in humbler circumstances. . . . It was for other, and lesser, men to interpret the classics with patience and good sense. It was for Irving to show us what could be achieved with a romantic temperament, with a gesture and voice that were irresistibly picturesque. Therefore he was always best in bad plays, which did not distract the attention from the actor, and which gave him the chance of displaying in a brief three hours a tangle of different passions."

"We are told to day," remarks *The Westminster Gazette*, "that the secret of Sir Henry Irving's success lay in his intellect, not in his feelings; but if that be so (and we are not inclined to dispute it) his long-continued supremacy is only the more wonderful." His popularity is indicated by a statement in the London *Times* that "he more than doubled the number of habitual theater-goers in London and in the provincial towns." Yet it is not in his acting, nor in his work as a stage manager, asserts *The Academy*, that we can find triumphant vindication of his fame. But it adds:

"We are driven back to the fact, inexplicable yet undeniable, that Henry Irving was a great man. It was as if the personal influence which he exercised over the footlights night after night radiated through the world, convincing everybody—even those who did not agree with his rendering of such and such a part or his treatment of such and such a play—that this man was not as other men were, that he had something in him of a divine force, a superhuman genius which set him apart from even the ablest and most beloved of his fellows."

Max Beerbohm, writing in *The Saturday Review* (London) is another critic who dwells upon Irving's remarkable personality. "As an actor, as a manager, he had his faults; but as a personality he was flawless," we read. "He was so romantically remarkable a figure in modern life," adds Mr. Beerbohm, "that his death is like the loss of a legend." The critic proceeds to some interesting characterization:

"Irving had, in acting, a keen sense of humor—of sardonic, grotesque, fantastic humor. He had an incomparable power for eeriness—for stirring a dim sense of mystery; and not less masterly was he in evoking a sharp sense of horror. His dignity was magnificent in purely philosophic or priestly gentleness, or in the gaunt aloofness of philosopher or king. He could be benign with a tinge of malevolence, and arrogant with an undercurrent of sweetness. As philosopher or king, poet or prelate, he was matchless. One felt that if Charles the Martyr, Dante, Wolsey, were not precisely as he was, so much the worse for Wolsey, Dante, Charles the Martyr. . . . Irving's presence dominated even those who could not be enchanted by it. His magnetism was intense, and unceasing. . . . And I conjecture that to it, rather than to the quality of his genius, which was a thing to be really appreciated only by the few, was due the unparalleled sway that he had over the many."

In melodrama, says the critic of the London *Speaker*, Irving "had the fantastic force of an etching by Goya or a story by Poe; the very scene itself, no less than the words he uttered, seemed to take on the strange distortions of his genius."

Mr. Joseph Knight, in the London *Athenæum*, asserts that the palm of supremacy in English acting rests between Irving and Garrick. We read:

"Of Irving it may be said—as it can be said of no other man of the day, whatever his country or position—that he stood absolutely foremost in his line, and that his place is conceded among the immortals. His method was faulty, and often ineffective; his elocution was at all times indifferent, and in some cases unpleasant. When he played Lear, one of the best actors of the day—his own special friend, and in no sense a rival—said it was like listening to the nocturnal noises in the 'Zoo.' His movements were at times ungainly, and he never acquired the crowning merit of repose. . . . The palm of supremacy in English acting has to be assigned him or Garrick, and the space between the two men is so wide,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SIR HENRY IRVING IN SOME OF HIS MOST FAMOUS RÔLES.

and the disparity of conditions is so marked, that the task of judging is difficult. As regards individuality Irving is easily foremost. No one that ever came under the spell of his manner sought to resist it. He was not specially brilliant in conversation, and when he did speak, which was not very often, was more of a narrator than a discourser. He never bid for conversation, tho all were glad to hear him and loved to listen, and to some extent to learn. There was nothing that was acid, if a great deal that was machiavellian and perhaps a little blandly mischievous, in his nature."

NEW GLIMPSES OF WALT WHITMAN.

DURING a portion of Walt Whitman's later years Mr. Horace Traubel, one of his literary executors, kept a daily record of the poet's conversation. Passages from Mr. Traubel's manuscript are now for the first time made public in the pages of *The Century Magazine* (November). The most surprising passage in these records is that in which Whitman declares himself indebted, as a writer, to Sir Walter Scott, even going so far as to say: "If you could reduce the 'Leaves' to their elements you would see Scott unmistakably active at the roots." And it is an unexpected Whitman whom we hear praising the knack and finesse of French literature, and asserting that Arnold was wrong if he thought that the easy touch of French writers came from frivolity and insincerity. Yet so Mr. Traubel records.

The poet's words sound more familiar when he states that literature is only valuable in the measure of the passion, the blood and muscle, with which it is invested. He is interesting again when he assures Mr. Traubel that he felt about literature as Grant did about war. Grant hated war, I hate literature, asserts Whitman on April 22, 1888; and he goes on to aver that he regards it as a means to an end, never attributing any other significance to it.

Of his indebtedness to Scott and his admiration for Cooper, we read:

"How much I am indebted to Scott no one can tell—I couldn't tell it myself—but it has permeated me through and through. If you could reduce the 'Leaves' to their elements, you would see Scott unmistakably active at the roots. I remember the 'Tales of My Landlord,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'The Fortunes of Nigel'—yes, and 'Kenilworth'—its great pageantry; then there's 'The Heart of Midlothian,' which I have read a dozen times and more. I might say just about the same thing about Cooper, too. He has written books which will survive into the farthest future. Try to think of literature, of the world, of boys, to-day, without 'Natty Bumppo,' 'The Spy,' 'The Red Rover'—O 'The Red Rover!' it used to stir me up clarion-like. I read it many times. Is all this old-fashioned? I am not sworn to the old things—not at all—that is, not to old things at the expense of new; but some of the oldest things are the newest. I should not refuse to see and welcome any one who came to violate the precedents—on the contrary, I am looking about for just such men; but a lot of the fresh things are not new—they are only repetitions, after all: they do not seem to take life forward, but to take it back. I look for the things that take life

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

forward—the new things, the old things, that take life forward. Scott, Cooper, such men, always, perpetually, as a matter of course, always take life forward—take each new generation forward."

PHILOSOPHY OF COMIC OPERA.

WHILE Italy and France perceived the light-hearted joy of combining wit and music in the comic opera before America, the boundless enthusiasm of its welcome here gives interest to a discussion of its "philosophy" that has just appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). Throughout Germany every town rich enough to afford an opera-house spends its money for a regular season of serious "grand operas," with possibly Mozart's "Magic Flute" as its lightest *sauce piquante*. In England the same money would go for choral or oratorio societies, while France would be trying new composers with her musical pin-money. But in New York (for New York is the dramatic nursery of the United States) there are a dozen presentations of comic opera to one production of grand opera, or one oratorio.

Turning now to the article by Mr. Camille Bellaigue, we read:

"Somebody has said that a comic opera is a piece made up of words and music, ending well. That is the truth, but it is not the whole truth; for, at that rate, works such as 'Fidelis' and 'Freischütz' in Germany or 'Joseph' in France would be comic operas. Now they are all three, even the last, more than a thousand miles away from it.' And the reason for this is precisely the lack of a third characteristic, which, after the two first, will be investigated and defined.

"The first, the mixture of music and speech, has made from the very first the popularity of this *genre*. According to acute, perhaps too severe, judges it equally makes for ambiguity or weakness or nothingness.

"M. Romain Rolland, in his book on 'The Opera in Europe,' has called comic opera 'a pretty monstrosity.' M. René Doumic styled it for us, in this very review, with vaudeville, 'a pretty good type of the false *genre*' that has always remained 'outside truth.' Hegel had already affirmed that the 'operetta' or 'little opera,' as he calls comic opera, 'is a mixed or inferior *genre*, in which the words and the music mingle without intimately combining.'

"The prose words of the dialogue alternating with artistically treated pieces of music always has something that shocks the taste. It is that the natural effect of art, that of freeing the soul from the real, is not then complete. . . . . .

"We know however that the ancients did not forbid this mutation. On the contrary, they vigorously tried its charm and (in the pathetic *genre*, at least) the power which it has of moving. Aristotle understood very well, M. Gevaert (in his 'The Musical Problems of Aristotle') tells us, 'that the periodical transition from singing to speaking and from speaking to singing has the property of working upon the tragic fiber, by reason of the inequality of the sensory perceptions.' We may ask ourselves why the same inequality should not touch, in the medium *genre*, fibers less deep but equally sensitive.

It *does* touch them, affirms a great modern musician (Saint Saëns), . . . at the cost of sometimes wounding them. But 'the slight disagreeable shock that we feel at the moment when the music stops to make way for the dialogue' is a small matter beside 'the opposite sensation' and 'the delightful effect that is often produced in case of the singing following the speaking.'

"It is not a musician, it is a poet, who perhaps has best distinguished the two elements. . . . Alfred de Musset . . . analyzes keenly . . . the relations which the speaking and the music should bear to each other. It is necessary, he says, to seize the precise moment when the action may be stopped and the passion, the pure feeling, be shown and developed. These sorts of scenes where the thought of the author leaves, so to speak, his subject (sure of presently finding it again) and throws itself outside of the plot and of the piece even, into the purely human element . . . are extremely difficult. That is poetry's part. Comic opera is precisely the one of all *genres* in which this time of arrest most distinctly shows itself, this point of demarcation between action and poetry. Indeed, so long as the actor speaks, the action advances—or, at all events, may advance. But, as soon as he sings, it is clear that action is stopped. What becomes then of the character? It is wrath, it is prayer, it is jealousy, it is love. Let the character be named as it will—Agatha or Eliza, Dernance or Valcour—the music is not there concerned. Melody takes possession of feeling: it isolates it whether it concentrates it or pours it out copiously, it wrings from it the final cry. Now lending it a truth more striking than speech, now surrounding it with a light as clear as thought, it plunges it headlong or lifts it up; sometimes even it turns it aside; then leads it back to the favored theme, as if to compel the soul to remember, until the Muse takes wing and gives back to the fleeting action the place that she has strewn with flowers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NATIONAL THEATER IN NEW YORK.

A NEW era for American acting is predicted as a probable sequel to the establishment of the promised National Theater in New York, concerning which details have now been made public. The new building, for which $3,000,000 was raised by subscription from thirty wealthy New Yorkers, is to face Central Park West. Mr. Heinrich Conried, of the Metropolitan Opera House, will be at the head of the new theater, but will continue also his management of grand opera. New York's National Theater will differ from the national theaters of Europe in not being subsidized by the Government. Among the subscribers are Clarence Mackay, Henry Morgenthau, James Speyer, Daniel Guggenheim, and Mr. Stillman. Mr. C. H. Meltzer, speaking for Mr. Conried, made the following statements to a representative of *The Evening Post*:

"This new theater will be universal, rather than national, for it will produce the works of all times and of the whole world, with the purpose of fostering the taste of the American people in all that is best in the drama. It will differ from the national theaters of Europe, such as the Théâtre Français in Paris or the Hofburg Theater in Berlin, in receiving no subsidy from the Government for its support. A subsidy would be out of the question for this theater, both because there is a large puritanical element in the American people which objects to theaters, and principally because it is against the theory of the Government to tax everybody for the benefit of the few. Aside from this, however, the new National Theater would resemble the national theaters of Europe in aiming to have an educational effect on the public, the actors, and the playwrights. It would have a good effect on the diction of our spoken speech; and it might lead to a school of American acting and of American drama. . . . . .

"It will be Mr. Conried who will have the choice of the plays to be presented, and in this respect the management will differ from that of the Théâtre Français, where the actors of the company have the choice. The company of the National Theater will be a stock company composed of the best English-speaking actors that can be procured. It will not matter if they come from America or England. It is planned to have opera comique two nights a week, and no plays will have long runs. The first season will last thirty weeks, but afterward the length of the season will be greater. . . .

"As to long runs, Mr. Conried believes that no theater that is not constantly changing its repertory can be educational. Here, where the question of expense will be eliminated, the best plays will be given, independent of long runs and large profits. The first idea even of a man like Henry Irving, in staging Shakespeare, was to make it fine enough to make it pay. The large capital at the command of this theater will render it independent of such considerations.

"The plan is not, however, to build a theater especially for the sake of American plays. In presenting plays from all countries, it will aim to do for the drama in America what has been done here for the other arts. The best works, both contemporary and ancient, will be produced, and neither the plays of Shakespeare nor of Ibsen, the Greek tragedies, or such modern dramatists as Hauptmann or Suderman, Pinero, or Augustus Thomas, would be excluded. . . . . .

"The theater will be an authority in its acting. It will aim at purity in English pronunciation, passed upon, where there is difference of opinion, by a committee from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton. A committee of artists will be consulted as to scenery and costumes. Another committee will pass upon points of etiquette to root out bad manners frequently seen on the stage. These are details, but they show we have thought it all out carefully."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW DISCOVERIES ARE NAMED.

IT may be true, as the poet tells us, that the odor of a rose would be quite as agreeable if the flower were called something else —cabbage, for instance—but there are other considerations that make the naming of things a matter of considerable importance. The scientist finds himself in the position of an intellectual Adam, bestowing upon a procession of newly-discovered entities—objects, facts, and so on—as they pass before him, the designations by which they are henceforward to be known to the world. That he has been altogether successful can not be maintained. The matter is discussed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 14) by Prof. F. Mentré of the Ecole des Roches, Verneuil, France. The various forms of scientific discovery, Mr. Mentré informs us, may be reduced to three—the discovery of objects, of laws, and of theories. The astronomer who finds a new star, the physicist who formulates a new law, and the biologist who frames a new hypothesis on the origin of life—all are discoverers. The task attempted by the writer is to discuss the naming and attribution of all discoveries to whichever of these classes they may belong. In the first place, considering discoveries of objects, he notes that contested priority is very rare, whereas in the case of inventions it is common. He says:

"It may happen that several seekers are looking in the same direction, but all . . . do not succeed. And it is not enough to discover; it is necessary to be able to announce the discovery to the world, so the 'first discoverer' is never certainly known. Navigators have left for distant regions whence they have never returned, and certain alchemists or thinkers have kept their dreams entirely to themselves. Rediscoveries are more frequent than simultaneous discoveries, for the first discoveries are not always made known and have to be made a second or a third time, often at very long intervals, before falling into the public domain."

Geographical discoveries, the writer notes, fall into a group by themselves; the greatest, that of America, was named not from the real discoverer but from another man. This was formerly very apt to take place, and may still occur. Says Mr. Mentré:

"The bestowal of a name . . . depends not on justice and truth but on success and noise. Discoverers who keep their secrets or who do not know how to make them public are inevitably sacrificed. It was the exploiter, the vulgarizer, the skilful writer, who generally (before the extension of the press) profited by the glory belonging to the discoverer. The latter has been rehabilitated in time by the learned; but popular tradition takes no heed."

After discussing the long series of geographical "finds" that took place after that of the New World, the writer goes on:

"Geographical discoveries are normally accompanied by discoveries in botany and zoology. . . . In naming plants and animals . . . only the binary nomenclature in Latin (genus+species) established by Linnæus, counts with the scientist. Often the same plant bears as many as eight or ten of these names, for botanists do not always know the work of their predecessors. So we are confronted, from time to time, with varieties of nomenclature, and obliged to make choice. In such cases we add to the name of the plant the initial of its sponsor. . . . . .

"In astronomy, for lack of fixed rules, we fall back on a tradition that dates from the remotest antiquity. Herschel and Leverrier conformed to it in giving to the planets that they discovered the names of major deities (Uranus and Neptune). Even the constellations have kept their old names, modernized, and their stars are still designated by the letters of the Greek alphabet. The only innovation consists in giving to the geographic features of the nearest planets and satellites the names of famous astronomers.

"The nomenclature of chemical compounds is even more mechanical than that of animals and plants. . . . Only the names of simple bodies . . . present some interest. From this standpoint the elements may be arranged in several groups. First the long known metals have kept the popular names (gold, silver, copper, lead, etc.). Elements discovered since the eighteenth century have usually names with a Latin termination. The root is derived from various sources, which may be reduced to three or four types. Some, conformably to alchemical tradition, bear the names of stars [cerium, palladium, uranium, selenium, etc.]. Others are named for the color of their spectral lines [indium, from its indigo lines; rubidium, from its red lines; thallium, from its green ones (Greek, *thallos*, green leaf), etc.]. A group of three bodies, predicted in 1869 by Mendeleeff, with the aid of his periodic law . . . are named from the nationality of their discovers [gallium, from Gallia or France; scandium from Scandinavia; and germanium from Germany]. The other elements owe their names either to their colors (iodine, rhodium), their luminosity (phosphorus), their odor (bromine, osmium), or other physical properties; or to mythological allusions [thorium, from the god Thor, etc.]; or finally to their place of origin [strontium from Strontian, Scotland; ytterbium from Ytterbe, Sweden].

"There are many other kinds of material discoveries, but we shall add only a word on those of anatomy, for in its nomenclature we see a progressive tendency to anonymity, which it shares with the other sciences. They were first designated naturally by the name of the discoverer, actual or supposed; but this often varies from one country to another. Now they are generally named for their position or some other characteristic."

The author next takes up the naming of laws, which are still generally called after their formulators, chiefly for brevity's sake, it being more convenient to speak of "the principle of Archimedes" than of "the law in virtue of which every body immersed in a liquid," etc. Some scientists have additional "shorthand" methods of this kind. Ampère used to speak of the "theory of Avignon" the "demonstration of Grenoble," and so on, referring to the places connected with these discoveries. Others use dates in a similar way. Usually the name of the discoverer is applied to a law not by himself, but by the public; and the public often makes mistakes; so we have the "problem of Pappus," which is really due to Euclid, the "theorem of Tinseau," which was discovered by Descartes, etc. Often laws bear several names, sometimes owing to a conflict of evidence about priority, like the famous "Boyle's law," defining the relation between pressure and volume in a gas, which is called in France "Marriott's law" and by many impartial physicists that of "Marriott-Boyle" or "Boyle-Marriott."

Passing next to the nomenclature of great scientific theories or systems, the writer notes that they generally belong not to individuals but to schools of thought; nevertheless, it is simpler to give them some one person's name, and this is generally done, witness the "Darwinian" theory, the "Cartesian" geometry [Descartes], etc. Sometimes a locality gives the name, as in the case of the "School of Nancy," in hypnotism. In reviewing the whole subject, the writer notes that the giving of proper names to discoveries, whether of material things or abstractions, is objectionable in the present day of multiplied search and experiment. It leads to confusion and is being avoided wherever possible. Be this as it may, it is certain that the coining of an appropriate designation in each case presents a problem that is difficult and sometimes impossible of solution.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Identification by Finger-Prints.—That this mode of identification, of which much has been said of late, should be used with care and relied upon only after expert examination, is asserted by Dr. J. G. Garson, in a lecture before the Medico-Legal Society, reported in *The British Medical Journal* (London, October 21). Altho it may be true that no two prints are alike, it often requires close study to detect the existing differences. In his lecture Dr. Garson dealt with finger-prints both from the medical and from the legal point of view, explaining the nature of the creases and ridges of the palms and fingers, and demonstrating the precise method of taking finger-prints. To quote from the report noted above:

"By means of admirable lantern-slides, he showed clearly the varied kinds of prints obtained, which are classified as the arch, the loop, the whorl, and the composite; the latter is usually a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

combination of the loop and the whorl. The relative frequency of occurrence of the different patterns is, in round numbers, arches, 5 per cent., loops, 60 per cent., whorls, 35 per cent. It is comparatively uncommon to find the same pattern on the ten digits of one individual, but between the two hands of the same person there is a certain amount of corelation which is most marked on the middle fingers. On the question of the value of finger-print evidence, Dr. Garson insisted on the need for examination with great exactitude and with a knowledge of anatomy and physiology. He also maintained that the evidence of discrepancies in prints under examination is of the utmost importance. To be led away by resemblances, without weighing the evidence of differences, is only too likely to result in erroneous conclusions. This is especially the case in comparing casual and unintentional finger-prints with those carefully taken. The staff of the prison service receive special training in the taking, reading, and classification of prints. From evidence obtained up to the present time by means of the examination of thousands of prints, it was shown that no two sets of prints of even a single digit have been found identical unless they belonged to one and the same person, and comparisons of prints of the same digits after a series of years show that there has been no material change."

DUSTLESS HIGHWAYS.

THE increasing size, speed, and frequency of motor-cars, together with their ability to raise a cloud of dust on a macadam road whose surface would be left quite undisturbed by an ordinary carriage, make it evident that some means must be found to make either motor or road dustless. Methods by which the former may be accomplished in large part have already been discussed in these columns. The latter problem, which, tho by no means new, has acquired new importance from the facts noted above, is treated by *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, November) in a recent review. It says:

"The question of the treatment of the roads has been under practical consideration for a long time, and the ordinary watering cart is doubtless the earliest example of this department of the work. The effect of the water is but temporary, however, and when the water is used in excess, as is usually the case, the result is injurious to the road. Other materials than water have been tried, deliquescent salts being suggested, while a certain measure of success has been attained by treating the surface of the road with oil. Mixtures of petroleum and ammonia have been used with some success, while in California the treatment of the roads with crude petroleum has been very effective in preventing the formation of dust. The nature of the oil employed seems to have a material influence upon the success of the operation, and it is necessary that the petroleum and the road material should bind together to form a tough and strong surfacing. This probably explains the non-success, or only partial success, which has attended attempts at oiling roads in Great Britain. A similar experience is had with the use of tar. A permanent result can only be obtained by the formation of a waterproof crust to a fair depth, so that the dust-forming materials can not work up, and this can be obtained only by combining the tar with the materials used in the construction of the road.

"Such a material as granite or syenite can be improved only temporarily by the application of tar, the coating rapidly wearing off. A surfacing of porous furnace-slag and tar is found to give a good dustless road, the broken slag being thrown into the tar while hot, and the pores becoming so thoroughly impregnated as to render the material a dustless surfacing.

"All methods of treating the surfaces of the road are necessarily limited in scope, owing to considerations of cost and time, and while the roads within and adjacent to towns and villages may be thus improved it is impracticable to give the same attention to the extended country routes so extensively used in touring."

These considerations lead the writer to the belief that, except for towns and cities and for outside roads of limited length, the solution of the problem lies in modifying the shape and construction of the car itself; in other words, that we must seek our remedy in the dustless motor rather than in the dustless highway.

RECENT STUDY OF RADIUM.

THE mystery of radium seems in a fair way of solution, if we are to credit the results of investigations recently published in *The Philosophical Magazine* by Professor Rutherford and others. These studies, in the opinion of *Engineering* (London, October 20), which summarizes them for its readers, are of great interest, not only to men of science, but to laymen in general, for they "carry us forward to such a point that we may be said to have obtained a first glimpse into the very mechanism of creation." In the first place, it has been almost conclusively proved that radium originates from the metal uranium, which seems to be in a very unstable state, perhaps on account of its high atomic weight. It has been known for some time that this element alters successively into other forms, and what we call radium now appears to be one of these, tho what the writer calls "the details of the genealogy" are somewhat obscure. Having reached this state, however, the substance continues to break up and alter, at first with great rapidity. Says the writer:

"The radium atom, and, indeed, every other atom, probably consists of a whirling mass of particles, some of which are comparatively large, and are charged with positive electricity (α particles), while others are smaller, and carry a negative charge (β particles); and, owing to some cause with which we are not acquainted, but which may be surmised to be centrifugal force, one or more of these particles sometimes escapes from the central mass, and is projected into space with prodigious velocity. It is an astonishing fact that the loss of a single α particle, tho its mass is but a small fraction of the total mass of the atom, produces a radical alteration in the properties of the aggregate, changing it from a divalent element, probably solid at the temperature of the atmosphere, into an inert gas, . . . known as the radium emanation. Bnt the new form of matter is still more unstable than that from which it was derived; and, after a brief struggle against the forces of disintegration, another α particle contrives to escape, and the residue takes the form which is known as radium A. This, in its turn, almost instantly expels a third particle, and assumes the conformation known as radium B.

"The next change is accomplished with almost equal rapidity, but, so far as has hitherto been observed, no loss of matter occurs at this stage. . . . However this may be, the new arrangement, radium C, is no more stable than the old; for, with a great convulsion, the matter now assumes a new form, which is known as radium D, losing, during the process, another α particle, and also, for the first time, a negatively-charged mass.

"This completes what is called the period of rapid transformation, and the next three changes are more deliberate. By a second 'rayless' change, which proceeds so slowly that one-half the molecules of radium D are affected in a period of 40 years, it passes into a new form—radium E—which, again, by the loss of a β particle, finally becomes radium F. Beyond this point no further action has yet been traced; but in his most recent paper, Professor Rutherford suggests that the ultimate product of these successive changes may be identical with the element lead, which is usually found in uranium ores in conjunction with radium, and in quantities such as might be expected on this hypothesis."

Thus, if these ideas are correct, we have the transmutation of one recognized element, uranium, into another, lead; tho it should be noted that two steps in this transformation still await denfiite proof. Almost as remarkable as this are the further researches on the variation of velocity in the expelled particles, due to Professor Bragg of Adelaide University, Australia, and Mr. R. Kleeman. They show that ordinary radium contains also the various products of its disintegration, defined above as the "emanation," and radium A, B, and C. Each of these is continually discharging projectiles, and each set has a different velocity. Those from radium itself are slowest, and the velocity increases as disintegration proceeds, till, in radium C, it exceeds the original by as much as 18 per cent. To quote further:

"It was to be expected that particles of matter, moving with so high a velocity, would impinge with tremendous effect on anything

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with which they came in contact, and this is found to be the case. In passing through a gas the α particle comes into collision with such of the molecules of which it is composed as come in the line of its flight, and, by the force of its impact, literally dashes them to pieces. So enormous is the initial energy of the projectile that it is capable of destroying about 100,000 molecules before its velocity is reduced by 40 per cent. by the resistance it encounters. At this point its power to break up (or ionize) the molecules of the gas falls off with great rapidity, and it is inferred that below this velocity the energy of the particle is not sufficient to break up a molecule of a gas. . . . . .

"The range of the α particles must vary with their initial velocity, and can be measured by observing the distance from the point of origin at which a gas ceases to be ionized by their bombardment. Now Professor Rutherford has recently shown that, as a first approximation, the phosphorescent and photographic actions of the α particles cease at about the same range as the ionizing power, and he concludes that these three properties of the α ray must be ascribed to a common cause. It follows that the photographic action is caused by the ionization of the salts on the plate, and that, in the case of phosphorescence, such as the scintillations well known in the spinthariscope of Sir W. Crookes, the light is produced by the recombination of ions which are formed by the impact of the α rays on the crystalline mass, and not to the fracture of the crystals. It can not be said, however, that this point is definitely settled, since so high an authority as M. Becquerel does not accept this interpretation of the experiments."

In conclusion, the writer calls attention to the difficulties that have been surmounted in making this extraordinary series of discoveries, which, he says, can not be praised too highly. He writes:

"Scarcely nine years have elapsed since the first clew was obtained which has led to the discovery of radium, and during the early years of the investigation progress was, of course, extremely slow. The behavior of the new body was so extraordinary that the adjustment of its place in nature could only be attained at the cost of a reconsideration and partial reconstruction of some of the most fundamental conceptions which had hitherto been accepted in chemistry and physics. Add to this, that the quantity of radium available for research purposes is so small that few indeed are the fortunate possessors of a hundred milligrams, a quantity about equal to one five-thousandth of a pound. Yet, in spite of these difficulties, the accumulation of knowledge has proceeded with a rapidity and certainty which command the highest admiration among those who are qualified to judge, and constitutes one of the most brilliant achievements in the history of scientific research."

German Device for Warning Trains.—A new device for warning trains, known as the Pfirmann-Wendorf apparatus, is described in a report by United States Consular Clerk Murphy, of St. Catharines, says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, October 21). Experiments carried on by the Prussian State Railway are said to have been uniformly satisfactory even in rain, snow, fog, and darkness. Says the writer:

"These experiments were made on a specially prepared track, several miles in length, extending from Goldstein to Sachsenhausen. Each locomotive used was supplied with a small Pfirmann-Wendorf apparatus which with its storage-battery occupied a very small space. Communication between this apparatus and the two track-rails was supplied by the metal parts of the locomotive through the axles and wheels, while an insulated contact device connected the apparatus with a carefully insulated auxiliary rail running midway between the track-rails, the contact device being so arranged that it could easily be moved back and forth or sideways. Positive and negative impulses can thus be sent in different directions, frequent changes being made from one rail to another. If there is an obstruction of any kind within a certain distance, an alarm is thus given, both visibly and audibly, by means of a red light and by the ringing of a bell. No matter how many locomotives there may be on the track, each gives its warnings. Engineers, signal-men, and station-masters can thereupon communicate together by telephone, the central auxiliary rail serving as the channel of communication. In each locomotive there is a telephone which is protected against the vibrations caused by the motion of the locomotive through being fastened on springs like a bicycle-lamp. In like manner, in cases of sudden danger, track-guards can transmit a warning to the engineers of approaching locomotives. If for any reason a storage-battery becomes exhausted it can be replenished with electricity produced by the locomotive; and even if this supply fails, the current from a semaphore or signal-station can still transmit to the engineer explanations and instructions. If by mistake a semaphore falsely registers a clear track, the endangered trains nevertheless supply each other with signals of warning. An alarm is also given automatically when a switch is falsely set or insecurely closed."

SHALL WE LEGALIZE THE "HAPPY DESPATCH"?

THE time-worn subject of "euthanasia" has been ventilated again at some length in the daily papers, owing to its recent advocacy by Miss Helen Hall at a meeting of the American Humane Association in Philadelphia. Miss Hall proposed that persons mortally wounded, or suffering with painful and incurable diseases, should be put quietly out of their misery just as we would deal with an animal in the same condition. It is noteworthy that this course, when discussed, finds its advocates almost solely among the tender-hearted, and often among women. It has almost uniformly been condemned by lawyers and physicians. Says *The Medical Times* (New York, November):

"This subject has often come up for discussion in medical circles; and the conclusion has almost invariably been reached by physicians taking part, that to cut short a human life, is, except in one instance, absolutely unjustifiable. The exception is the destruction of the life of the fetus, when that of the mother is endangered. And even here, a very large religious sentiment, mostly among our brethren of the Roman Catholic faith, requires that equal solicitude shall be shown for the infant, on the ground that its soul is as fully entitled to be conserved as is that of the mother.

"Apart from humanitarian considerations, the main objection of medical men to merciful homicide is one that does them great honor; it is on the ground of their own liability to error in pronouncing a case necessarily fatal. Every experienced and tried physician has found that there have been cases within his knowledge which have demonstrated that prognosis in medicine may be as illusory as prophecy in the general affairs of life. How often has a patient with Bright's, 'doomed to death within a couple of years,' or a consumptive, 'good for but a few months more,' lived to attend the funeral of the prognosing physician.

"Miss Hall's stand is very like that taken some ten years ago by Mr. Albert Bach before a Medico-Legal Congress held in New York city. This gentleman, a prominent member of the bar, declared that there were cases, not only in which suicide was morally justifiable, but also in which the ending of human life by physicians was not only morally right, but an act of humanity. His views, however, were vigorously combatted by the medical men present, principally upon the grounds just set forth. Miss Hall's views are now no less objectionable than were those of Mr. Bach. She declares: 'For the past two years I have always carried a phial of chloroform with me when riding on trains for use on occasions of emergency, as I was brought to consider this subject through a horrible experience.' For ourselves, we should not like to be on a train with this lady, with the possibility of being, in addition to any hurt we might receive, the subject of her 'humane,' but inexperienced manipulation of an anesthetic."

In relation to the law covering this matter, the New York *Sun* (October 15) points out that it recognizes no right to take life from motives of humanity, except in the instance cited above, and notes that to "shorten" a life is in no wise different from "taking" it, since all that any murderer does is to shorten his victim's life. To quote further:

"The courts, both in England and in this country, have repeatedly held that he who accelerates the death of another is guilty of felonious homicide. Even in the case of the birth of excessively

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

deformed infants, the English courts have refused to hold that the attending physician was justified in taking the life of an infant, altho the malformation might be so great as to make it a monster in a legal sense."

GEOGRAPHY AND EVOLUTION.

THAT geographical position is an important factor in evolution has long been known—at least since 1868, when its influence was demonstrated by Moritz Wagner. But, according to President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, who contributes a leading article on the subject to *Science* (New York, November 3), this influence receives scant recognition at the hands of all who study evolution from some other standpoint than that of geographical distribution. Nowadays, he says, much of our discussion turns on the question of the influence of minute variations in favoring their possessors little by little at the expense of the parent stock, so that a new species would be established side by side with the old, or on whether a wide fluctuation or mutation would give rise to a new species which would hold its own in competition with its parent. The writer goes on to say:

"In theory, either of these conditions might exist. In fact, both of them are virtually unknown. In nature a closely related distinct species is not often quite side by side with the old. It is simply next to it, geographically or geologically speaking, and the degree of distinction almost always bears a relation to the importance or the permanence of the barrier separating the supposed new stock from the parent stock.

"A flood of light may be thrown on the theoretical problem of the origin of species by the study of the probable origin of species with which we may be familiar, or of which the actual history or the actual ramifications may in some degree be traced.

"In such cases, one of the first questions naturally asked is this: Where did the species come from? Migration forms a large part of the history of any species or group of forms. The fauna of any given region is made up of the various species of animals living naturally within its borders. The flora of a region is made up of the plants which grow naturally within its borders. Of all these, animals and plants, the inhabitants of most regions are apparently largely migrants from some other region. Some of them have entered the region in question before acquiring their present specific characters; others come after having done so. Which of these conditions apply to any individual case can generally be ascertained by the comparison of individuals along the supposed route of migration. . . . . .

"In general, altho not always, the original home of any group of animals will show more varied forms than those in any other region. There may be some representatives more highly specialized, more primitive forms are likely to be preserved, more degenerate forms may be developed, and if the type is represented by fossils, these also may exhibit a larger range of forms and characters than will be found in regions occupied through later migrations.

"It is evident that the nature of any fauna bears an immediate relation to the barriers, geographical or climatic, that surround it. Whenever the free movement of a species is possible, this involving the free interbreeding of its members, the characters of a species remain substantially uniform.

"Whenever free movement and interbreeding is checked, the character of the species itself is altered. This is the meaning of Coues's pregnant phrase: 'Migration holds species true; localization lets them slip.' In other words, free interbreeding swamps the incipient lines of variation, and this in almost every case. On the other hand, a barrier of any sort brings a certain group of individuals together. These are subjected to a selection different from that which obtains with the species at large, and under these conditions new forms are developed. This takes place rapidly when the conditions of life are greatly changed so that a new set of demands are made on the species, and those not meeting them are at once destroyed. The process is a slow one, for the most part, when the barrier in question interrupts the flow of life without materially changing its conditions. But this is practically a universal rule: A barrier which prevents the intermingling of members of a species will with time alter the relative characters of the groups of individuals thus separated. These groups of individuals are incipient species, and each may become in time an entirely distinct species if the barrier is really insurmountable."

In unbroken regions, the writer goes on to say, migration and interbreeding result in widely distributed homogeneous species, remaining generally uniform while slowly changing together by natural selection. In regions where barriers isolate different groups there are numerous related species, tho in most cases a smaller number of genera or families. Thus new species will be formed conditioned on isolation, tho the same barriers may shut out forms of life which would invade the open district. President Jordan proceeds to illustrate this law as follows:

"Throughout the Eastern United States, unbroken by important barriers, there is but one true species of chipmunk, . . . and one species of shorelark. . . . In California, broken by many barriers of various sorts, there are a dozen or more different kinds of chipmunks, species, and subspecies. But in the Eastern States the fauna at large is much greater, because many types of birds and other animals have found entrance there, forms which are excluded from California by the barriers which surround that region.

"In the great water-basin of the Mississippi many families of fishes occur and very many species are diffused throughout almost the whole area, occurring in all suitable waters. Once admitted to the water-basin, each one ranges widely and each tributary brook has many species. In the streams of California, small and isolated, the number of genera or families is much smaller. Each species, unless running to the sea, has a narrow range, and closely related species are not found in the same river.

"The fact last mentioned has a very broad application and may be raised to the dignity of a general law of distribution.

"Given any species in any region, the nearest related species is not likely to be found in the same region nor in a remote region, but in a neighboring district separated from the first by a barrier of some sort."

A very large number of illustrative examples, besides the few just mentioned, are given by President Jordan. The fauna of the West Indian islands furnish manyhe. He notes that if external conditions were alike in all the islands evolution would perhaps run parallel in all of them, but as some difference in environment exists, there is a corresponding difference in the species as a result of adaptation. In cases where great differences in conditions exist, the change in the species may be greater and more rapid, and the characters will "bear a closer relation to the principle of utility." The writer's contention is not that there is an occasional association of species with physical barriers, which determine their range, and which have been factors in their formation, but that such conditions are virtually universal.

The Passing of the Wooden Car.—That the passenger-car of the future is to be built of steel is asserted by *Engineering News* (New York, October 26), which claims to voice a general agreement of experts in this regard. It says:

"It is reported that the Pennsylvania R.R. Co. has decided to contract for no less than 1,500 steel passenger-cars. One governing motive in this decision is very likely the desire to have only steel cars run through the system of tunnels under the North and East Rivers in connection with the great new terminal station in New York city. The entire practicability of steel cars has been well shown by those in service in the New York Subway, and no railway officer hereafter will be willing to operate wooden passenger-cars in a tunnel system, particularly with electric motive-power, if it can be avoided. But for general railway service, too, the steel-frame passenger-car promises to reduce so greatly the casualties in wrecks that the railways can not too soon undertake its rapid introduction. With a clear appreciation of the coming demand for steel cars the American Car & Foundry Co. has already under way new shops at Berwick, Pa., with a capacity of 50 to 100 steel passenger-cars per month. The same company is now working on a contract for 275 steel cars for the London underground railway lines."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CHURCH AND TAINTED LABOR.

MR. HENRY R. ELLIOT, editor of *The Church Economist*, states that while visiting churches in course of construction, his sense of fitness has often been shocked by the vulgar talk and unseemly behavior of the workmen. This suggested to him the question: Have churches any responsibility for the character of those who construct houses of worship? This question, in a more elaborated form, he submitted to Mr. J. Cleveland Cady, the head of a well-known architectural firm, which has built many churches; to Mr. William Laurel Harris, vice-president of the Architectural League; to Mr. William O. Ludlow, another well-known architect; and to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards, secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society. Here is Mr. Elliot's inquiry as submitted:

"1. Is it feasible, and if so, what steps are necessary to take, to have the actual work of constructing a church or other edifice for sacred purposes done by men of a godly, or at least a moral life? Should any consideration be shown by church officers or an architect, to a contractor or builder because his private character makes him an appropriate person to build a house of worship?

"2. Do you, as a student of the history of church architecture, share the view, often advanced, that in the earlier days of the old cathedral building, the work was done by artisans with a religious motive dominant, showing conscientious work in parts of the construction never seen, etc.?"

MR. HENRY R. ELLIOT,
Editor of *The Church Economist*. He has brought up the question of "tainted labor" in connection with the building of churches.

Mr. Cady replies that to demand religious zeal on the part of the workmen would be to set conditions which could hardly be met until we are a good deal nearer the millennium. But in the case of the architect, he adds, who has in the very outset to do with the shaping and character of the building, "it would be a very great gain if he could be, not only competent and honest, but heartily in sympathy with the work—that he might understand and devise for its needs and best interests in the spirit of one who said, 'Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where thine Honor dwelleth.' From Mr. Harris's answer we quote as follows:

"I am of the opinion that a man of a godly and moral life is always more reliable than a man of an ungodly and immoral life, and consequently he is a better man to employ on any serious work. Referring to your second question, I would say that as a student of the history of church architecture, I find that old cathedral buildings were not always good.

"For instance, the cathedral at Séez was very imperfectly constructed of the cheapest kind of materials.

"At Vezelay the arches began to crack soon after they were erected and were reenforced on the outside by buttresses. Parts of several large cathedrals fell down because of cheap and faulty construction.

"But other buildings, like Chartres, Reims, and Amiens, are as nearly perfect as anything can be in this world.

"My conclusion is that people can at any time have any kind of a church that they are willing to pay for.

"In modern times we try to build churches in a cheap and hasty manner, while the business side of the undertaking is often of a very risky nature. Such conditions will not attract the best workmen or bring out the good that is in the men that you do get.

"It is unfair to blame the artisan, for he is merely a product of circumstances. The only permanent good will come slowly through the education of the clergy and people."

Mr. Ludlow replies in part:

"As a practical question, I believe it is usually feasible to employ as general contractors men of 'godly, or at least moral life.' I believe that men of such character are the only ones to be entrusted with important work, for moral quality enters into their work as surely as into their social life. A church building or any other building is only as honest in quality as its builder in character, and no contractor of doubtful personal reputation should be considered by church officers, even under the plea that the architects will see that the work is properly done.

"I do not, however, believe that it is feasible for the architect or building committee to assure themselves of the character of the mechanics employed upon the church edifice, for the reason that investigating the moral rectitude of anywhere from 100 to 1,000 persons might be difficult. Possibly it ought to suffice to know that a good contractor usually employs a good class of workmen. Neither do I believe it possible, under ordinary circumstances, to find a builder whose reverence for the church building, as such, would lead him to unremuneratively scrupulous workmanship; in other words, a man who would build for the love of the church and not as a matter of business.

"The construction of the buildings in the days of the erection of the historic Gothic cathedrals was largely by those who were to worship in them—those who felt an actual ownership in the work. To-day our churches are built by men who thus earn a livelihood, and who often never see the building after completion. If there are any of the other type, I have yet to find them. . . . . .

"As a matter of precedent, you will remember that even King Solomon did not hesitate to get the cedar for the temple from the pagan Hiram, King of Tyre, and that one of his foremost artisans, he that wrought the great bronze columns, was another pagan Hiram, of Tyre, called the 'Widow's Son.'"

To the first question Mr. Richards answers:

"It is exceedingly desirable that in the erection of a house of worship the contractor or builder should be a person of such unblemished moral character as would make him an appropriate person to construct such an edifice. If possible, he should be a religious man, in whom the spirit of integrity and devotion would give him a peculiar interest in the building of a house of God. It is not always possible, however, to realize this high ideal, but we can at least insist on conscientiousness, fidelity, and a good reputation for honor and reputable living in the community."

NEW LIGHT ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

IT was not long after the radicals in the Babel-Bibel controversy made use of their finds to show that the contents of the Old Testament were chiefly borrowed from Babylonian sources, that the conservatives began to "steal their thunder," and to utilize these finds in the interests of the uniqueness and revelation of the Old Testament. The same is now being done in the department of the New Testament, and by none more vigorously than the learned apologetic writer, Dr. Alfred Jeremias, of Leipsic. He has recently published two fair-sized volumes on this subject in which he traces the Babylonian elements in the New Testament and the Old-Testament substratum of the New Testament, and does so in a manner that makes the revealed character of the latter all the more prominent. These books are entitled "The Old Testament in the Light of the Old Orient" and "Babylonian Elements in the New Testament." Especially from the latter work we glean the following facts and opinions:

The New Testament, too, has its parallels in the Orient. The hope of a Redeemer King found expressed in the former is an old possession of the Oriental people. These believed in a Redeemer King who had no earthly father, and whose mother is a priestess or the mother goddess herself, the latter being a virgin. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Redeemer King will inaugurate a period of blessing. When the Emperor Augustus was born, many thought that he was to be the Redeemer King. It is reported that Figulus cried out: "In this hour the Lord of the earth has been born." The inscriptions of Priene and Halicarnas, in which the birthday of Augustus is appointed as the New Year day, are remarkable. These state: "The world would have gone to destruction if the common joy of all, Cæsar Augustus, had not been born. Providence has given us Augustus, whom it has appointed for the prosperity of mankind [cf. good will to men], and has equipped with virtues and has appointed to be a Savior for the coming generations, who will put an end to every war and will adjust all things. He has through his appearance fulfilled the hopes of all those who waited on him, whereby he not only surpassed former benefactors, but has also deprived coming generations of the hope of surpassing him. The birthday of this God is the beginning of the good tidings [cf. gospel], which is sent to the whole world. He is the Savior of the human race, in the care for which Providence does not only answer all prayers, but does still more; for peace now reigns upon the earth [cf. and on earth peace]."

This inscription says in a few words what the Orient expected of the Redeemer King; and the angelsat Bethlehem employ kindred thought in reference to Jesus.

Of the interesting Babylonian parallels to the New Testament we cite from a vast array of particulars only the following:

Not merely in individual facts, but in the whole form and conception of thought, the New Testament, as well as the Old, shows that it lives and moves in Oriental and, in particular, in Babylonian ideas. The fundamental thought in the old Babylonian world was substantially astralmythological, *i.e.*, the stars and what they read into them controlled their general ideas of things. In them they read the will of the gods, and from the stars men receive their knowledge of religion, of the arts, especially of the art of writing, the trades, etc. The interpreters of the divine will are especially the seven planets. The sign of the zodiac with its twelve images is the book of revelation; the combination of stars are the commentary. In the laws of the stars are found the laws controlling the universe. The seven planets, the four corners of the world, the seventy parts composing the circuit of the year (seventy, or seventy-two weeks each of five days), are everywhere felt. The same is true of the Bible. Creation lasted seven days; Jacob serves seven years for Rachel; for seven days Israel ate unleavened bread; there were seven lights in the golden candlestick; seven oxen, seven rams, seven lambs were used as an atonement offering. Job had seven sons and seven daughters. John sees seven stars in the hand of the Lord, who walks beneath the seven lights; seven torches burn before the throne of God, which are the seven spirits of God. The Oriental number twelve occurs with equal frequency. There are twelve tribes of Israel, twelve apostles, twice twelve elders in the Revelation, twelve foundation stones of the heavenly Jerusalem, with twelve gates. The same is true of the number four.

Jeremias concludes:

"The deeper Babylonian thought becomes religiously, the closer becomes its connection with Biblical ideas. According to the former, sanctuaries and temples are not the works of men, but are the images of heavenly holy places, as was the case with the tabernacle. The Priest-Prince Judea, of Legos, receives in a vision the plan of the temple he is to build. In the Codex Hammurabi we are told that the temple of Sippor was modeled after the heavenly temple. In the Sanheribi inscription it is said that the plan of Nineveh had been drawn in heaven. This agrees with the accounts of Israel's sanctuary as reported by Moses and the Epistle to the Hebrews. Ezekiel, too, receives his plan of the new temple from heaven. In the Psalms and prophets Mount Zion is represented as the copy of a mythical hill which constitutes the northern edge of the world and constitutes the entrance to the sanctuary of the highest God. The steps to the temple correspond to the steps of the planets, based on their different distances from the Son. The different "heavens" are in harmony with the three heavens of the Orient, in which system the third, and the highest, also constitutes the abode of the gods. The Babylonians, too, know of a 'high mountain' from which a person can see all the glories of the world."

Jeremias, however, is very pronounced in his claim that these agreements do not point to a dependence of the New-Testament thoughts upon Babylonian sources, but that the common and current religious ideas and forms of thought are utilized in the New Testament to convey the deep contents of revelation which only the men of God who wrote these books possessed.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GOSPEL MESSAGE NOT AFFECTED BY THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

A STRATEGIC moment for the evangelical churches is discerned by P. T. Forsythe, D.D., in the collapse of Biblical infallibility. This position is the more startling since such infallibility has hitherto been looked upon as the stronghold of Orthodoxy. Infallibility having once and for all been destroyed by the work of the higher critics, the way is open now to regard the Bible in the true light, which has long been obscured, as the channel of grace. This view is presented in an article contributed to *The Contemporary Review* under the title "The Evangelical Churches and the Higher Criticism." The writer declares that the present duty of the Evangelicals is to emphasize "the power, the efficacy, the sufficiency of the Bible for the uses of grace," a duty "which is now, since the Catholic reaction, the special charge of the Free Churches." The great truth to recognize, he asserts, is not that the critical treatment of the Bible shall not have its place, but that the Church shall see its error in putting the Bible narrative in the place which belongs only to the Bible Gospel, and as a consequence falling into a panic over what seems to be the destructive work of scientific criticism. He exhorts the Evangelicals "not to make fools of themselves" by denying that the critical treatment of the Bible has a right to its place. But, he adds, the facts that the higher critic tries to establish are not the important facts. "The Book is not a witness of man's historical religion, but of God's historical redemption . . . and it is vain to try and establish the Bible's real value by historical canons without realizing the experience of grace."

The New Testament, he asserts, "is a continuation of prophecy. It is not a document, but an appeal." To quote:

"It is a mighty sermon on Christ, not an image of Him, not a disquisition on Him. Doubtless Christ is the center. He is the fact. But the New Testament did not come into evidence to guarantee that fact to rigid inquiry. It is not an arsenal of Christian evidences. In that case the testimony would have been more careful. And then also the historic sense would take faith's place, and the historical experts would be the true Christian priesthood. The New Testament, like the Old Testament, is history with a purpose, a bias. It has in it not only reliable historical matter, but also the principle for construing it. It has the bias of the will to save and not only the will to believe. And it has the bias not only of the will to believe, but of the belief that wills, that urges itself, that acts from the will upon the evidence in a selective way, and forces it on mankind."

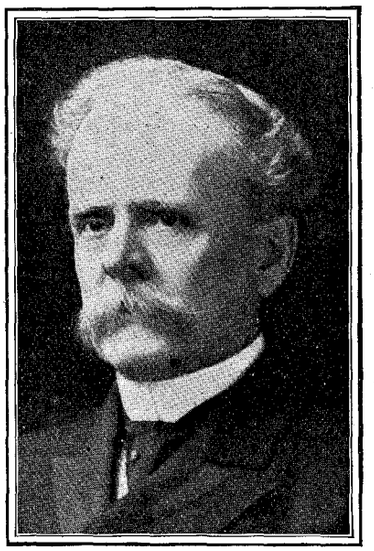
It seems all but impossible, he declares in another place, "to get out of the popular mind the idea that faith is faith in statements, and that the Bible is a compendium of truths about God, or a correct chronicle (or forecast) of history, Hebrew, Christian or cosmic." He says:

"Almost all the uproar made against scientific criticism belongs to one or other of these irreligious positions. For it is irreligious to debase the Bible, the Book of Faith, to a repertory of truths, or a series of annals. It is irreligious to stake the divine value of Christ on the reality of prehistoric characters in Hebrew history, on the authorship of a Psalm, or the tracing of the Atonement in Numbers. There are few perils to the Bible worse than the ill-tempered champions of late Protestant orthodoxy who pose as the monopolists and saviors of the Gospel. 'A traditional Biblicism, hurled whole and harsh at the heads of those who read the Book otherwise, is not faith in God's Word.' The unity of the Bible is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a living, growing, suffusing unity. It is the unity of a body with a quick and mighty spirit. . . . . .

"The mighty and glorious Gospel can speak freely from a vulnerable scripture canon. The canon, which is, so to say, the physical base of the Gospel, may contain elements as superfluous as the appendix, or it may have a part amputated. The unity of the Bible is organic, total, vital, evangelical; it is not merely harmonious, balanced, statuesque. It is not the form of symmetry but the spirit of reconciliation. Strike a fragment from a statue and you ruin it. Its unity is mere symmetry, of the kind that is ruined so. But the unity of the Bible is like the unity of nature. It has a living power always to repair loss and transcend lesion. *The Bible unity is given it by the unity of a historic Gospel, developing, dominant, but not detailed.* It transcends the vicissitudes of time, the dislocations of history, the frailties even of prophets and their proofs, and the infidelity of the chosen race. This is the unity that Christ found and answered in *His* Bible. His mastery of His Bible is now shown so much in His readiness with it as in His insight into it. It is not borne in on us by the command of it He showed in His irresistible dialectic with the Pharisees upon points; it appears rather in His grasp of its one historic grace; not in His ready wit with it but in the fact that He found Himself to be the true Lord and unity of Bible, Temple, Sabbath, and Israel. *If we are to take the Bible as Christ did we may not feel compelled to take the whole Bible, but we must take the Bible as a whole.*"



REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD.

He claims that "there is in every man light sufficient to disclose all the truth that is needed for the purposes of life."

The unity and power of the Bible, he says, is sacramental, it is not mechanical. "It is dynamic and not documentary. Faith in it is something more than the historic sense. And the water of life issues from it none the less mightily because the orifice be cracked or broken." If freedom of theology and learning is to be guaranteed in the Church, it can only come from the evangelical certainty of faith in grace. We quote:

"The Church can handle the Bible fairly and freely only through the conviction that Bible and Church are both there at the disposal of the Gospel they stand to preach. But the 'Church's own security in the Gospel'! I know how that will sound to some. It will mean the soundness of the Church's views on such questions as Atonement, Justification, and Faith. It will mean evangelical orthodoxy. Alas, I am afraid evangelical orthodoxy has to answer for much decay in the Gospel's power and welcome. That is not what I intend. The fallacy lies in *ambiguity of the word Gospel.* This means two things. It means the mighty saving act of God in Christ; and it means the news of that act by the word of apostolic men. It means, first, God's Word to man, not spoken but done, by a Savior who spoke very little of it, and less and less as He drew near the doing of it. It means:

'the matchless deed achieved,
Determined, dared, and done.'

"And it means, secondly, man's word under the influence of that deed of God, its expansion, its reverberation, so to say, in the souls it saved and inspired. It means the Church's preaching of God's mighty work. We have thus the Church's gospel of God's Gospel. It is like the distinction between history and a history."

The test of a religion is religious, the writer sententiously remarks, and adds that "Christianity will not stand or fall by its critical attitude to its documents, but by its faithful attitude to its Gospel." Further:

"It is its self-criticism that will decide its fate, not the criticism of the world, even of the learned world. Everything turns on the criticism of faith by faith, on the final authority of the Gospel, standing at the altar and receiving the sound contributions of the critical method. There are truths that need to be restated in this light. But criticism alone can not do very much more. It has prepared for a higher reconstruction which is overdue, the serious use of a revised Bible for its revising Gospel. For instance, we do not need further histories of Israel, nor histories of the religion of Israel. That is not what the Church needs at least. What we need from a scholar equipped with the soundest results, however new, is what Jonathan Edwards gave his day, a history of Redemption, a history of the Revelation always welling up through the religion of Israel and of Christendom, at once purifying it and condemning it. In the Old Testament we have a blended record both of Israel's religion and of God's revelation. In the New Testament there are traces of similar action. And it is very striking in the history of Europe, in the struggle (and infection) of Catholicism with the indigenous paganisms. We need now that the revelation which is vital to the Church that prolongs the Gospel be disentangled from the popular religion, ancient or modern, and shown on its conquering way."

CONSCIENCE OR THE BIBLE?

THE Rev. Amory H. Bradford (Congregationalist) points to the Society of Friends as precursors in the acceptation and teaching of a doctrine which he believes will be the controlling one of the twentieth century. This is the doctrine of "The Inward Light," as the writer explains in a volume bearing that title. He summarizes the doctrine in the following words: "There is in every man light sufficient to disclose all the truth that is needed for the purposes of life; that light is from God, who dwells in humanity as he is immanent in the universe; therefore the source of authority is to be found within the soul and not in external authority of Church or creed or book." Mr. Bradford's critics would probably recall the fact that theological writers have long dwelt upon the insufficiency of conscience alone as a guide, and have pointed out the "freak" forms of religious belief and the condonement of sin that have followed a too trustful confidence in an "inward light." The external authority of Church and creed has been so thoroughly discussed, from the time of Luther down, that it is hardly worth while to repeat Mr. Bradford's arguments in regard to it here. To find a Christian clergyman, an associate editor of *The Outlook*, and a lecturer at Andover Theological Seminary treating the authority of the Bible as on a par with the authority of heathen sacred books, however, will surprise many; and they will probably agree with him that his doctrine would influence religious thought in many and most revolutionary ways. Mr. Bradford's attitude toward the Bible may be seen in the following quotation:

"Those who find the final authority for the spiritual life in the Bible, do not essentially differ from those who find it in the Church. At first it appears to be an easy and sure solution of all problems of thinking and living to be able to go to an authoritative book, and have it remove all difficulties; but troubles multiply the farther this road is followed. How do we know that the Bible may be trusted to such an extent? Is it replied that the Bible asserts its authority? If it does, I know neither the verse nor the chapter; but, granting that it does, what then? The same claim is made for the Koran, the Zend-Avesta, and the Upanishads. That assumption may be made for any writing. Assertion is not proof. If the Koran, the Zend-Avesta, and the Bible assert full spiritual authority, it is evident that all can not be true, inasmuch as they often contradict one another. Either such assumptions are false, or the reason for believing them true is something other than its own assertion.

"Moreover, perplexing inquiries arise as this subject is pursued. These Scriptures, which we call the Bible, were written by different men, in widely separated periods of history. They represent various types of literature. Some of them are compilations from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

still older documents which have been, probably, forever lost. The Book of Jasher is known only by a single reference. There are at least three distinct narratives underneath the Pentateuch; those narratives are lost. The Gospels are supposed to have been compiled from now unknown records of the words and deeds of Jesus—none the less valuable for that—a fact which increases the difficulty of recognizing their authority as final. Many of these books were written in languages long since dead, and two of which languages have been greatly corrupted. In that fact there is both an advantage and a disadvantage. The language is no longer changing—that is an advantage; but it is no longer living, and consequently is more uncertain and difficult of interpretation. When the Scriptures were written, many words meant something quite different from what they mean now. If a truth has been translated from a language which has been dead a thousand years into a language which is steadily changing, its precise significance may easily have been sacrificed in the transition."

"What should be our attitude toward the world's Bibles?" asks Mr. Bradford. He answers in part:

"They are as sacred in the eyes of those who were born where they hold sway as the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures are to us. Do we possess any essential truth not found in them? These questions are more theoretical than practical; for, while many may press the inquiries, few will make the effort necessary to read those abstruse and difficult works, much less to study deeply enough to understand them. But a theoretical difficulty may be quite as dangerous as a practical one, and ought never to be unadvisedly or lightly turned aside. The question, therefore, as to what should be our attitude toward the world's Bibles, should receive fair consideration.

"Paul met the problem in his characteristically frank and lucid fashion. Any writing claiming recognition as sacred Scripture, before it should be accepted as such, must commend itself to the one studying it as calculated to inculcate truth and to promote righteousness. Whatever, when brought into the Inward Light and thoroughly and honestly examined, is found to promote goodness and loyalty to truth, may be trusted; and whatever does not is unworthy of credence. There is no authority and no sanctity in locality. What are its fruits in character? This is the test to which every claim to spiritual inspiration should be brought. The value of any religious truth may always be determined by the inevitability with which it tends to produce right conduct, and in time virtuous character. Truth and right are joined together throughout the universe, and no man can put them asunder.

"So far as opportunity offers, all men should be hospitable to the various Bibles, for no one of them is without some fair claim to recognition."

SOCIAL PERIL OF ZIONISM.

THAT Zionism is a pestiferous and dangerous doctrine, likely to injure every State in which it finds a lodgment, and prejudicial to the interests alike of Jew and Gentile, is the thesis of C. F. Gabba, a member of the Italian Senate, in *La Rassegna Italiana* (Florence). The Zionism of Herzl, Hirschl, and Max Nordau has proved an utter failure as far as any realization of its scheme goes. The idea of transplanting the Hebrews of Europe to some non-European country, such as South America, Africa, and Palestine has never been even attempted; but the theory has been advocated, agitation has been set afoot, even a Hebrew flag has been raised and carried in processions. But the kernel of Zionism is a pernicious political principle, and implies "the affirmation and proclamation in the face of the Christian nations, that Hebrew nationality is distinct from them, and is not only unamalgamated with them, but never will nor can be amalgamated with them."

He proceeds to show that Zionism and the spirit of Zionism have often been the causes, and have invariably fostered and aggravated the virulence of antisemitism. This is the case in Russia and England, as well as in Italy where antisemitism is a negligible quantity among the forces of public opinion. The Zionistic propaganda, he declares, has ever brought down persecution upon the Jews, To quote:

"The most fatal result of the Zionistic propaganda, both to Hebrews and Christians, is seen in countries where the two nationalities appear in open conflict. This is best illustrated by the example of Russia, where the conflict is cruel, ruinous, pitiable, whichever party to it we regard, and it has roused the horror of the whole civilized world. . . . But it is Zionism, which was devised principally on behalf of the Russian Jewish proletariat, and which finds the majority of its adherents among Russian Jews, that has contributed, and contributed preponderantly, to the fomenting of fanaticism, hatred, and revenge, by which that proletariat is animated to-day. It forms indeed the greatest obstacle to the abolition or reform of Russian antisemitic legislation, and has not failed to excite the Government to ever-increasing severity toward the five millions of its Israelitish subjects."

It is the vengeance of Zionism to cause estrangement and distrust between different peoples living within the same territorial boundaries. He explains:

"To affirm openly and seriously that the nationality of the Hebrews, a national Hebraic conscience, a cosmopolitan Hebrew solidarity are distinct and unique, and that it is the aspiration of the Hebrews to form States or colonies of their own, what is this but to give open and solemn confirmation to the charges which the antisemites in many countries publish against the Jews? Are not many who shrink from antisemitism converted to it by Zionism, which rouses up open war between Jews and Christians, and forces Jews to declare it against the latter?"

Even in the most liberal countries Zionism produces this distrustful and estranging sentiment against Hebrews, as he continues to show in the following words:

"I do not speak now of the bitter criticism of the Jews recently published in the press outside of England, but it was doubtless with a reactionary sentiment toward Zionism that the passing of the recent Immigrant Bill in England was accomplished. Every one knows that this measure was directed against the Hebrew proletariat of Russia. And indeed Lord Lansdowne, in his speech before the House of Commons in support of the bill, plainly declared that the English nation were not interested in giving hospitality to a race which openly professed its desire to be a nation by itself, and to shun all fraternization with the English people.

This English antisemitism is of quite recent origin, he says, and further shows that even in countries where the Jews are not the object of a similar feeling, Zionism is a "social peril." He puts forth Italy as an example of this, and declares:

"First among the nations non-antisemitic is Italy. . . . There are said to be thirty thousand Jews in Italy, one thousandth of the population. But there is no antisemitism in the country. Sometimes are heard expressions of hostility to this class of people, but never in cities where Hebrew communities exist. In such cities the population admit the equality before the law of all religions, Hebrew or otherwise, and so of Hebrews and of Christians as fellow-citizens.

"The Hebrews of Italy for their part feel themselves as associated with the Christians in the love and service of a common country. They have benefited Italy in every way. They have given to the country scientists, jurists, litterati, and statesmen of great worth; they are generous benefactors of the poor, sincere and active patriots, as they have proved themselves in Austrian prisons, and in the struggle for independence. In Italy the Hebrews are neither socialistic leaders as in Russia, Prussia, and Austria, nor are they, as in France, the principal champions in a war waged against the religious beliefs of a majority of the nation."

He closes in these words:

"I here make this urgent and ardent appeal to patriotic Italians of the Jewish faith. Let them reassure the nation on the subject of these doubts and fears. Let nothing disturb their fixed and conscientious convictions; let them bear in mind that germs of unwisdom, unless they be detected and destroyed, may bring forth fruits of unexpected bitterness. Nor must they be satisfied with a public repudiation of and opposition to this criminal idea of Zionistic secession, but must see to it that so pestilent and vile a doctrine finds no lodgments in the schools of their religion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

A PROPAGANDA OF MUTINY IN THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

SOME years ago Mr. Stead wrote a striking story, its scene laid in the distant future, in which a war between France and Germany progressed right up to the actual shock of battle, when it was brought to a dramatic standstill by the refusal of the men in the ranks to fire a single shot. Both armies belonged to an antimilitary "union," and were "on strike!" The strike idea at the bottom of this piece of journalistic fancy, which was considered equally brilliant and visionary at the time, is now being seriously urged upon the soldiers of Europe by socialist and radical agitators, so we learn from the European press. In many of the principal garrison towns of France and Italy, we are told, insurrectionary posters are being addressed to the conscripts, inciting them to desert and assassinate their officers. There is an International Antimilitary Association in full operation, and its agents, says the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome) carry on a diligent propaganda by interviewing and disseminating their literature in the inns and cafés frequented by soldiers. In one such appeal to the conscripts, reproduced in the above-mentioned paper, these youths are reminded that they owe neither duty nor obedience to the State, which is a stepmother who would teach them the art of murder. They are bidden to throw away, or break their weapons of destruction, or to discharge their rifles against their commanders, and are invited to join the ranks of civil workers. The police are employed, we read, in tearing down these manifestoes and in arresting those who are accused of publishing them.

GUSTAV HERVÉ.

"Refuse the rifles offered to you," he tells the conscripts, "or take and smash them; insult your gold-laced commanders. Let us all cry out: 'Down with the army! Away with country! Long live internationalism!'"

In a strong speech at Limoges, as reported in *Vorwärts* (Berlin), Mr. Jaurés declared plainly in favor of pacifism, and said:

"The duty of Socialists, as soon as danger of a war appears, is very plain. The International Labor Association stands before everything else for a permanent and universal propaganda of peace. When ambition or desire of conquest arises in the State and suggests the probability or possibility of war, the international proletariat must rise as one man and make it plain to the Government of a capitalistic State that the laboring men will have no slaughter."

This leader of French socialism at Paris has had his ideas carried out, to a very extreme degree, by Mr. Hervé, a publicist, under whose auspices the antimilitaristic campaign is being prosecuted. Of the means resorted to in this case the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks:

"The influence of Hervéism is at the present moment brought to bear upon the conscripts, in whom is inculcated at the moment of their departure for foreign service the most profound contempt for their duties, and for military courage. For this end they are besieged by publications such as the *Conscrit*, of which 50,000 copies have already been circulated in France.

"The *Avantgarde*, the weekly organ of Mr. Hervé and of his most trusted friends, is taken up with anticipating the coming occurrences on next first of May, and the soldiers are incited not to march against those who will then engage in socialistic demonstrations, and an attempt is made to fill the minds of the conscripts with abhorrence of the Government under which they are compelled to live."

The *Liberté* (Paris) says:

"Mr. Gustav Hervé has not yet answered the charges made against him by Mr. Ferry, police magistrate, and continues his antimilitarist campaign. This week he made a speech. . . of unparalleled violence."

In this speech he is reported to have said, among other things:

"Comrades, you are called to the military school in order to be degraded, in order to learn how you may kill your brethren! Refuse the rifles offered to you, or take and smash them; insult your gold-laced commanders. Let us all cry out: 'Down with the army! Away with country! Long live internationalism!'"

The leaders of the Italian Socialists are Messrs. Bissolati, Ferri, Guarino, Lerna, and Maraugoni, and are, according to the *Tribuna* (Rome), divided on the subject of armies and war. The party of Bissolati, while discouraging the maintenance of standing armies, etc., recognizes "the possible necessity in the present period of history of making provision for the armed defence of the national territory and national independence."

On the other hand, Mr. Ferri in no way will admit the possible necessity of armed defense. The antimilitaristic propaganda, he says, ought "to illuminate the public opinion," by pointing out "the enormous waste of money involved in a military budget," and, above all, ought to educate the consciences of soldiers and conscripts not to neglect their personal duties in the matter of national defense, but at least not to take part in "those slaughters of the proletariat which are shamefully common, and are passed over with impunity in our country!"

JEAN JAURÉS.

"The international proletarist must rise as one man," he says, "and make it plain to the Government of a capitalistic State that the laboring men will have no slaughter."

The *Osservatore Romano* adds that while the antimilitaristic and antipatriotic campaign in France was at first treated with sarcasm and ridicule, "it is beginning to fill the public mind with alarm," and it says that many French journals are counseling its compulsory repression. This Italian organ of the Vatican blames the State for not repressing the Italian socialistic associations. The campaign is "the fruit of liberty, little understood, which the Government has always yielded to the revolutionary party. The step is short from the license in insulting Catholics and all decent people in lampoons and obscene cartoons, to license in advocating the most violent lawbreaking."

The antimilitarist propaganda does not as yet obtain in Germany, as it is opposed to the patriotic tradition of the country, says G. L. Duprat in the *Revue Universelle* (Paris). German Socialists have been taunted on this account by French antimilitarists,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and Mr. Jaurés, at the Amsterdam Socialist Conference, according to the above journal, produced a sensation by saying that "the political impotence of German Social democracy was a burden to Europe"; and that German Socialists "had no revolutionary tradition, because they had never conquered upon the barricades." This is explained by the rejection at the hands of the Socialist Congress at Bremen of a resolution offered by the son of the Socialist leader, Liebknecht (1826–1900), with others, for "the issuing of a decree favoring the carrying on of an antimilitarist propaganda even to the heart of the barracks." Mr. Duprat adds: "'In undermining the army,' said Liebknecht, 'we shall destroy the main bulwark of capitalism.' The Congress, however, rejected the proposition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GORKY ON THE BAKU MASSACRES.

AT the door of Petrovitch Pobiedonostseff, ex-Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, lies the guilt of the recent frightful destruction of life and property in the naphtha districts of the Caucasus, says the correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*. The

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

THE CHURCH—"Don't be afraid Nicholas, God is with us!"
THE CZAR—"Yes, but some cannon would be handy, too!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

coalition of Armenians with the united forces of Finns, Poles, Jews, and Russian Socialists was a measure of self-defense, called forth by Mr. Pobiedonostseff's confiscation of all the property of the Armenian Church. With the aim of preserving their national existence, we are told, the Armenians joined the revolutionary camp, and the Government retaliated by stirring up the lowest element of the population, the Tatars, against them. While the Tatars were suffered to carry arms, says the above-quoted correspondent, the Armenians were disarmed, man by man. Then the Tatars were encouraged to fall upon their more helpless townsmen and ended by destroying the naphtha works in which many Armenians took shelter. The oil, buildings, and machinery thus wiped out, we learn, were valued at $50,000,000 and the loss of life has not been accurately ascertained. Commenting on this horrible catastrophe Maxim Gorky's letter, published in the London *Times*, is pitched in a lofty strain of sorrow and indignation. He thus describes the state of the Caucasus region in happier times:

"When I was in the Caucasus I saw the Georgian everywhere working peacefully and contentedly side by side with the Tatar and the Armenian. How happily and simply, like children, they played and sang and laughed, and how difficult now to believe that these simple, delightful people are busy killing each other in a senseless, stupid way, obedient to dark and evil influences."

He attributes the change to the working of the bureaucracy, "a foul external Power"—a group of men who are "playing" for their own ends with the "evil passions" of the people. To quote:

"This group is trying to extinguish with blood the fire of conscience which is gleaming in the Russian people, at last awakened to the knowledge of its right to choose its own form of existence. These men are accustomed to power. Life is pleasant to them while they can dispose of the fate and riches of our country, the strength and blood of our people, and that without giving account to any one of their acts."

He thus gives in some detail the method of the Government in stirring up disorders among the people:

"They openly hound on, like dogs, Russians on Jews, Poles, and Finns; Tatars on Armenians and Georgians; the sluggish peasant, dulled by hunger, on students and even on children; and perhaps even if to-morrow the Tatars demanded the acknowledgment of their rights they would send against them the Girghiz and the Mordvinian in order to oppress them."

Turning to the subject of eventual release and freedom for Russia, he speaks hopefully of the bold and free thought which is breaking out over all the country. In his own words:

"This senseless and inhuman oppression has not been able to extinguish the fire of bold and free thought in our country. It is breaking forth everywhere with greater strength. Even the blind now see its angry flame. This flame is spreading unexpectedly in all directions, and is struggling to burst into one strong, glorious blaze, into a stormy whirlwind of protest from all thoughtful and honest men against the violence which is used by an incapable group of parasites who have been nourished on the best sap of the country."

He feels, however, that a true and effective revolution can not be carried on without unity and mutual confidence among the people, and he concludes his letter with an eloquent appeal for combination against the "one enemy." There can be no distinction and no rivalry between nationalities as they fight shoulder to shoulder for their freedom. Thus:

"Does the Armenian indeed deprive the Tatar of this freedom? Does the Georgian? Are not the Russian and Jew and Pole bound hand and foot by that same power which presses equally heavily on the shoulders of the Tatar? We have but one enemy. All men whose reason is clear and whose will is not enslaved must unite in the struggle against this evil and senseless power which presses on all of us. All have but one enemy. Let equality and brotherhood be ours. Let the light of reason shine on us all and weld us together in one great, invincible will, and then 'Hail, freedom.'"

PASSING OF CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

A SOMEWHAT brutal cartoon in a German comic paper represents Prince von Buelow as raising barriers on the frontier through which swine and cattle vainly attempt to clamber, while over head the dark spirit of pestilence sweeps across the line down to the German cities. Added to this is the sneering comment that German statesmen could exclude Russian hogs, which the people needed, but not Russian cholera, by which they were threatened with decimation. But the cholera that raged for a while in Northeast Germany has now disappeared, says the *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). There were 230 cases treated, and only 90 ended fatally. This is a remarkable record, says the journal cited, considering the circumstances. To quote:

"The cholera first appeared in midsummer, that is in the most dangerous time, both on account of the heat and because of the general consumption of ripe fruit; the disease appeared, too, along the river courses, branching far and wide inland; the people, who were attacked, were mostly watermen leading a nomadic life, very conducive to a spread of the disease, and finally it is just this cate-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

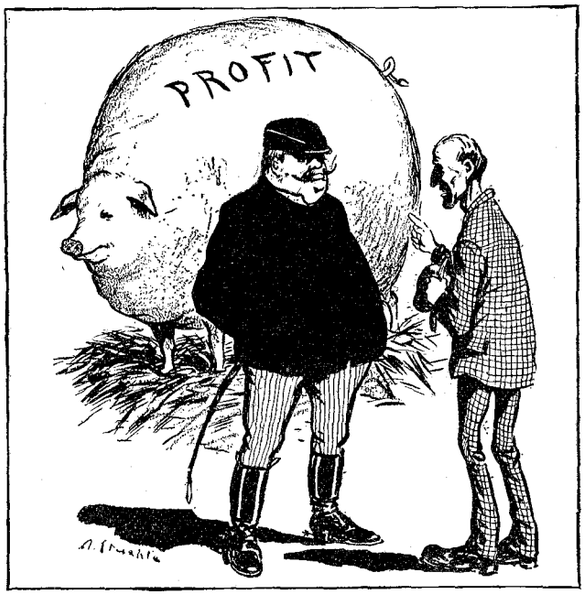
gory of men, that with reference to education, cleanliness, etc., stand at the lowest level among all the population of Germany."

Yet German common sense and skill triumphed over what, next to the plague, is the scourge most dreaded in Europe. This is accounted for as follows:

"That in spite of all these influences, the pestilence was so soon brought to an end is due above all to the fact that no attempts whatever were made to deny the existence of the cholera. On the contrary, the Imperial Board of Health issued a little book containing information about cholera, written in a simple style, and this was distributed far and wide, so that the people were given the opportunity to learn something about the character of the disease and accordingly how to guard against infection. Further, for the prevention of infection, persons, who had been in close touch with cholera patients, were kept in custody for observation purposes, this procedure being pursued on the correct principle that it is more important to preserve the community from a frightful plague than to spare a few individuals some personal inconvenience. German hygiene has thus excellently maintained its reputation."

GERMANY'S ANXIOUS PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

THE momentous problem of raising $45,000,000 additional revenue from a population now suffering from a meat famine is to be dealt with in the coming session of the German Reichstag, and stormy debates are expected, say the German press. The financial condition of Germany is not all that is desired, and there are very disturbing elements in the representative assembly, according to Baron Heckedon, in the *Revue* (Paris). The Socialists are increasing in number, and are doggedly opposed to the policy of von Buelow and the Pan-Germanism of William II., both of which have been condemned by the eloquent Bebel, as he is reported in *Vorwärts* (Berlin), his own journal. Bebel's party has rapidly increased during the past few years. Baron Heckedon says that in 1898 the Socialists in the Reichstag were represented by 56 deputies, elected by a constituency of 2,100,000, out of 7,900,000 voters. In 1903 the Socialist members of the Reichstag numbered 81, with a constituency of 3,100,000 voters out of a total of 9,000,000.

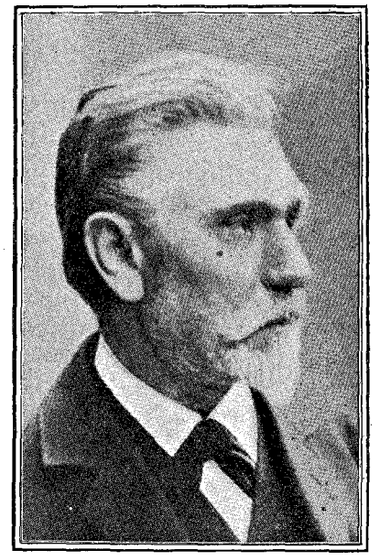


THE PROFIT PIG.

LABORING MAN—"Meat is scarce—won't you sell your pig?"
LANDOWNER—"No! I must let it grow a little bigger yet before I do that."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

The measures to be brought before the House at Berlin are such as will call Bebel to the front with all the power of opposition he can wield. These measures are two in number. One is to provide for additional taxation, says the *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), and the other for the increase of the fleet. Four new taxes, according to this semiofficial sheet, will be proposed, one on beer and one on tobacco, while two others will take the form of an imperial death duty and a stamp duty. By these it is expected to raise an additional revenue of some $45,000,000, which will fill the deficit and cover the expenses of the Government. To quote from the *Correspondence*:

"Whenever a new impost is brought forward, the Social-Democrats are accustomed to beat the big drum and to make much noise about the burdens upon the poorer classes. The death duties, however, will not be felt in the least by the poorer classes, the whole burden falling on the shoulders of the well-to-do; they will thus be as it were a *beneficium odiosum* of wealth. The increase in the stamp duties will likewise fall chiefly upon the wealthier section of the community, while the proposed additional taxes on beer and tobacco are to be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on the more prosperous classes."



FERDINAND AUGUSTUS BEBEL,

Leader of the Socialists in the German Reichstag, who is expected to oppose the enlargement of the navy and increased taxation.

It is anticipated that the strongest party in the Reichstag, the Center, will oppose the increased duty upon the popular beverage. That duty amounts to twenty cents per capita at present, and it is proposed to raise it to twenty-two, or a little under. In the words of the *Correspondence*:

"The Government will meet with most difficulty, in any case, with the attempt to raise the tax on beer, as any further impost on the national drink has always proved most unpopular. Still, an increase in this tax is thoroughly justifiable, for as yet the population is taxed in a very small degree in comparison with the amount of beer consumed. In North Germany the tax on beer per head of the population amounts annually to about 20 cents, which with a calculated average consumption of 25 gallons works out at less than one cent per gallon of beer. It is very probable that the strongest party in the German Parliament will attempt to reduce the proposed amount to be placed upon beer, because this party, the Center, lays great stress upon its popularity."

The Center Party will be supported by the Socialists in opposing these tax acts, as well as the proposed bill for the increase of the navy. This last, as a war measure, is very unpopular with the proletariat, however much it may be favored by the aristocracy and ruling classes. Herr von Tirpitz will probably attempt to pass a larger navy budget by resort to an innocent artifice. To quote further:

"The opinion of the German people has undoubtedly become from year to year more favorable toward strengthening the German fleet. The Center Party will on the one hand pay regard to this opinion by assenting to the principal demands, while on the other hand by striking out certain items it will play the rôle of the party bent upon the greatest possible economy to the benefit of the taxpayers. If the Secretary of State for the Admiralty is wise in his generation—and nobody has yet had cause to question the acuteness of Herr von Tirpitz—he will so arrange his program, that after the Center has vetoed certain items, there will still be as much left as he had really wished for in the first place."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* gives the same account of the coming

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

finance reform, and as the organ of the Government warmly supports it as follows:

"As things look at present, we must admit that we have in sight the realization of a much-needed reform in the imperial finances and a considerable majority in the Reichstag will not shrink from doing their duty by standing shoulder to shoulder with the ministry in an attempt to raise the finances of the Empire from their present almost bankrupt condition."

Commenting on these words, *Germania* (Berlin) adds that it is too early to criticize the program of the Government. "It seems to us," it concludes, "that we had better say nothing till the measure is brought before the Reichstag." But Dr. Bachem, a Centrist delegate to the Reichstag, and proprietor of the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, speaks very unreservedly in that journal about raising the duty on beer and tobacco as follows:

"With our present condition of indebtedness, we can go on no longer. With the present revenue we find no means of extrication. According to official statements we require new taxes to the amount of $45,000,000. It is out of the question to raise that amount by means of a single duty; we must decide upon several objects of taxation. The existing duties must be scrupulously enforced and adhered to. But in this matter there are undoubtedly certain limitations. We must lay no further burden upon what are necessities to the general masses. What is essential to the life of the poor must not be restricted and burdened by taxation—in this case by indirect taxation."

Vorwärts (Berlin), in this connection, asks what the Center understands by the term "necessities," and sarcastically calls the Government's attention to the fact that by the exclusion of foreign meats they have already "laid a burden upon what are necessities to the general masses." To quote:

"By the imposition of tariffs they have not only considerably raised the price of corn, fruit, meat, etc., but go hand in hand with the Agrarian Conservatives in declining to lower prices of meat by allowing the importation of cattle and swine. Perhaps the Center does not look upon meat as a 'necessity.' There is, then, little hope that this party will ever arrive at the discovery that tobacco and beer are not necessities, but belong to the category of luxuries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MODERN WOMAN IN ITALY.

THE individuality of the Italian type of woman, as this is modified by the activities social and industrial of modern life, is dealt with at some length by Anna Evangelisti in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence). The Italian woman of to-day is as essentially a domestic creature, she says, as was that noble lady of the Roman republic whose epitaph declared, "I kept house and spun wool." Yet the present women of the peninsula partake of the highest privileges of education, and "co-eds" in Italy either end in marriage or acquire a sort of apathy toward the other sex. The most striking change brought about in other countries by modern industrial life appears in the masculinity imparted to the character of woman by association with men in office and factory. This, however, never occurs in the case of the Italian girl. Speaking of the normal feminine type of her countrywomen she writes:

"The propaganda of new ideas such as that of liberty, of emancipation, has found hosts of recruits among women who are not natives of Italy. Italian women, however, in contrast to those of foreign lands, shun publicity, and cling to the seclusion of a home that shelters dignity and the luster of beauty. And this feminine character of reserve and modesty remains ever fresh in the temperament of a people essentially artistic. The theory of free love, which regards self-restraint as the cause of all feminine unhappiness, whatever vogue it has in other countries, is considered absurd in Italy."

This general rule of feminine innocency the writer afterward modifies somewhat by localizing it as follows:

"When we talk of Italian women and of their national character we are merely speaking of Middle Italy. . . . In Turin, as in London, they tell me that drunken women go singing through the streets—a thing I have never seen in Middle Italy. Cases of girls running away from home, and of criminal assault, are very exceptional here, while in the extreme South, Calabria and Sicily, they appear to be almost universal."

The national character has also been modified by woman's activity in the industries of the country. She says:

"In certain industrial centers like Milan the national characteristics are not so plainly apparent in the women, but it would be wrong to think that they are totally wanting. With the introduction of machinery and the means of rapid manufacture, the labor of women has naturally entered upon a wider field than the ancient activities of the home. The atmosphere of this new world, kept pure by real and honest toil, dispels the clouds raised by the dark rivalries of sex: men and women obey the same rules in the same workroom."

She adds that Italian women accept industrial life merely as a means to an end. "The love of a home sooner or later prevails with Italian women." Next to rich girls, the Italian operatives are most sought after as wives. As home-lovers she contrasts the Italians with the Germans. German women go abroad in the evenings, Italian women stay at home. We quote:

"Italian women have no taste for gadding; they are not eager, like women of the German stock, to frequent beer-gardens and cafés and other public places. The Italian working-woman, when she is away from her home, feels herself an exile. Sooner or later she secures for herself a permanent nest of her own."

The result of this love of domesticity among Italian women has necessitated the foundation of certain institutions which provide women with work at home, and open shops for the sale of their productions. The Ars Æmilia, the earliest of these institutions, was founded at Bologna in 1899, and in 1902 paid for work produced and sold $16,000, and in 1904-5, $29,800. The success of the undertaking has encouraged other philanthropists and social reformers to found similar associations in different parts of Italy, the earnings of which go almost entirely to the home operatives, the expenses of adminstration being limited to 10 per cent.

But Italian women are making great progress, we are told, in science, in art, and in literature. The writer deplores the dialectic confusion by which the present written Italian tongue is reduced to the jargon of Babel; the debasement wrought by the advertising spirit, and the degeneracy of the journalistic style. Yet even under these circumstances, she continues, Italian women are holding their own. She cites as proof of this the romances of Matilde Serrao and of Grazia Deledda. In poetry modern Italian women have not been successful. Not only the press but the Church also has favored the educational advancement of the softer sex in Italy. To quote:

"The Church is anything but adverse toward the education and progress of woman. At Rome, in a school founded for the catechizing and recreation of schoolgirls, I have seen the Antigone of Sophocles acted in the original Greek; and certain Catholics do not look with disfavor even upon woman suffrage, which, if it is not, as I believe, an absurdity, is at this time brought into discussion far too prematurely."

Speaking of "femininism," a new term recently imported, with the thing itself, into Italy, Miss Evangelisti says:

"The women of Italy of the present day form clubs, associations, federations, unions, and congresses, and at the grand International Council of Women, which held its third quinquennial meeting in Berlin, an Italian delegation was present. But in this movement it is noteworthy that non-Italian women are the most active, and in truth the movement is not spreading very rapidly, nor gaining much vital influence among Italian women. The restless spirit of agitation, the noisy declamation of a small section of Italians, are met by the diffidence and mistrust, or by the indifference, of the majority. This, perhaps, results from the fact that the feminist movement is wanting in seriousness and sometimes becomes farcical and childish."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

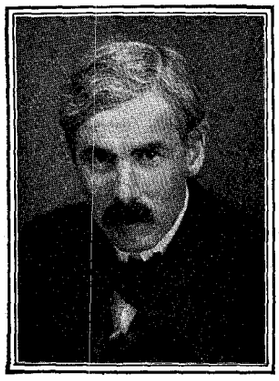
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE LEADING OF A LITTLE CHILD.

THE MOTHER. By Norman Duncan. 220 pp. Price, $1.25. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

SINCE Tommy's mother, a starving charwoman dying of consumption in a London tenement, wrote back to Thrums those proud letters describing her ease and affluence, there has not been a series of lies more piteously gay than those in "The Mother," told by the vaudeville singer and dancer to her wide-eyed, trustful little son.

Wishing to keep the boy from all stain of evil life, she does not want him to know her low calling, which takes her out nightly, to her theater, where, however, she keeps the lilied way among the roses of shame. Hoping in future to appear in noble memory to the boy, the poor singer assumes to the imaginative child that she is a great society leader, hobnobbing of evenings with lords and ladies, figuring in all the fashionable happenings, in the annals of high life, accounts of which they spell out together. Day after day she weaves a growing romance of her sayings and doings in the splendid halls of Vanity Fair, the child commenting wisely, criticizing her for any seeming lack of dignity or honor, she feverishly eager for his baby praise, the dearest thing in all her world. Since Dickens there has not been a more humanized and lovable "freak" than Poddles, the hero of the singer's hall bedroom, who is dying with his mind full of headlines of unrealized fame and fortune. He aids and abets the boy's mother in her guileless schemes of deception, and makes the boy the confidant of his own ill-starred love affairs.



NORMAN DUNCAN.

The child moves among all the tawdriness and emptiness of the life about him, like a little Page of Dream. His faith in his mother holds her to every good. She will do nothing but what the white dove in him would approve. For him she must be beautiful and great and pure. The tissue of lies she weaves about her life are harmless as the transparent mendacities of Grimm, or Andersen, and are told for the same end—the joy of a child. But the day is coming when she fears she can no longer blind him, and for his own sake, though it drains the joy from her life, she parts with him.

In the scene where the loving, passionate-hearted dance-woman gives up her only and well-beloved son to the curate that her child be educated to be a man, the book reaches a tremendous climax of emotion. Whoever can read those pages and not feel the choke and damp of tears may almost fear that the stone death is coming upon his heart.

Altogether, in delicate balance of humor and pathos, in quick clutch upon the heartstrings, in revealing vividness of imagination, the art and spirit of "The Mother," put it in the noble class of "Rab and His Friends."

"It is impossible to forget such a tale . . . it acquires a living force," says the Washington *Star*, and a number of other papers speak of it in high terms. The New York *Commercial*, however, thinks the story overdrawn and insincere; and the New York *Globe* complains that "nothing is left to the imagination." "The emotional appeal, which is clearly of the most obvious sort," says the *Globe*, "is thrown at the reader's head on every page—the sympathetic chords are touched so often they finally fail to respond."

AN ENCORE TO "MRS. TREE."

MRS. TREE'S WILL. By Laura E. Richards. Cloth, 319 pp. Price, $0.75. Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.

MRS. RICHARDS'S charming character study of a very pronounced New England type in "Mrs. Tree," was evidently a "good seller," as it deserved to be, and the author has acknowledged the public's encore by a modified *rentrée* of the lady. Mrs. Tree does not appear except through her "Will," but she pervades part of the little volume, and the rest of it is a series of sketches of that female centenarian's neighbors, with a slight connecting thread of story. One reason why it is not as good as "Mrs. Tree" is because there is not so much of that original and caustic personage. The thoroughly New England humor of this old lady is richly manifested in her "Will," which was quite a disturber of the village peace. Through the rest of the book, there is a "Cranford" quality in the portraiture of the village notabilities, especially in Miss Bethia Wax. This sentimental old spinster lives amid a collection of such obsolete fancy-work as decalcomania, wax flowers, and fancy work made of human hair. She cherishes the memory of herself as an alabaster sylph of whom such dainty and ladylike art seemed the harmonious expression. Mr. Pindar Hollopeter, the brother of Homer the poet, is rather a flat and mechanical production whom one would grieve to be amused by. But in the "yarns" which Salem Weaver tells about the "Old Sir" and "Old Marm," the two figureheads of "dead and gone" frigates which he has stuck into his garden up to their knees, as ornaments, there is quite a little art.

Altogether, "Mrs. Tree's Will" is a worthy successor to "Mrs. Tree" in affording quiet amusement for an idle hour. Mrs. Richards writes brightly, humorously, and with excellent taste.

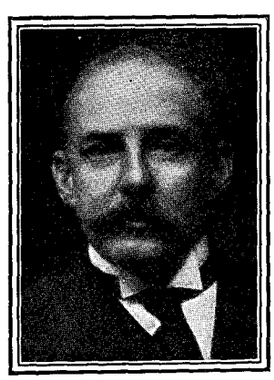
"The entire story is capitally done, the character drawing is perfection, and it is all as interesting as the best work of its gifted author," says the Portland (Me.) *Press*; and the New York *Journal*, the New York *Bookseller*, the Utica *Observer*, and the Mobile *Register* print appreciative comment. *The Outlook*, however, remarks that the picturing of village life "lacks strength and body, seems trivial and fantastic," the Boston *Transcript* thinks the humor "more than tiresome," and the New York *Times Saturday Review* observes with faint praise: "There are certain touches of pleasant humor here and there in the book that almost give it a reason for existence."

HISTORY BY A NOVELIST.

SOUTHERN ITALY AND SICILY, AND THE RULERS OF THE SOUTH. By F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated, with maps, chronological tables, and index. Two volumes in one. Cloth, pp. xv + 376 and 411. Price, $3.00 net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

HOW delightful history may be when told by a born story-teller, Mr. Crawford showed us in his "Ave Roma Immortalis." What that work did for northern Italy, this does for the peninsula below Naples and Manfredonia (about the ancient Magna Græcia) and Sicily. A series of vivid historical pictures, painted often with all the glamour of romance, sets this field before us for over two thousand years—the rule and passing of Sicilians, of the Greeks, the Romans, of Goths and Byzantines, Saracens, the Normans, German Hohenstaufens, Charles of Anjou's French, and of the Spanish house of Aragon. The story in detail stops with the establishment of the sovereignty of the Emperor Charles V in 1529. In the introductory pages the main events of the later history are sketched. The stage upon which this age-long drama was enacted, the minor localities, and portraits of the leading figures are saliently depicted; and there are side-lights on art, literature, science, philosophy, religion, moral and economic changes, race characteristics, government. Nothing is wanting to give a rounded (if necessarily somewhat general) view of the period.

Mr. Crawford's long residence in and intimate acquaintance with Italy, his knowledge of languages, and his narrative gift make him pre-eminently the man for this task. The occasional glances beyond the strict limits of the subject that place it in its setting and give the handling its philosophical completeness are admirably supplied from his cosmopolitanism of thought, acquirements, and personal observation and experience. Indeed, it is hard to see wherein, within the limits, the work could have been better done. The intricacy of the Norman and later periods is inseparable from the facts. We seem at times, indeed, to feel a certain superlativeness in the statement of the Greek part—the extravagances, as it were, of an admiration beyond control. As always in Mr. Crawford's writings, felicities of thought and expression occur: *e.g.*, ". . . poetry, which is itself that fourth dimension in our understanding wherein all is possible, and all that is possible is beautiful, and all that has beauty is true." Appended is an account of the modern Sicilian "Mafia" that breathes into that word, for most a word of vague import, a definite and beyond doubt its true meaning.



F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Modern brigandage in Sicily, the Mafia, "a certain lawlessness among the country population," Mr. Crawford seems to be the first to trace back to the far distant wars of the revolted Roman slaves—in the second century before Christ. Her fertility and natural wealth, which made the island for centuries a prize to be striven for, ever ready to respond with profusion to the touch of peace, Rome's granary, and the foundation, later, of the temporal power of the Popes, are dwelt upon. "There is probably not to be found anywhere," says the author, "an equal area of land of the same value, not containing mines of diamonds, gold, or silver." Two crops a year for some plants have not exhausted the soil

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cultivated for three thousand years. Sicilian life to-day is "almost wholly commercial." But——

"Sicily's native strength is beginning to show itself again, and if there is a resurrection in store for Italian architecture and Italian art, I venture to say that it will begin in Palermo or some Sicilian city, and not in Florence . . . nor in Rome . . . and if any such renewal of life is to come, I think it will proceed from Saracen or Norman beginnings."

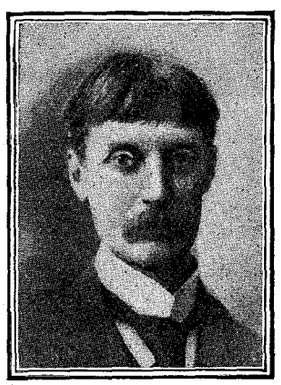
Mr. Crawford's work is an unexcelled *résumé* for the historical scholar, the student of history, or for just the lover of good literature.

"No one should by any chance visit Sicily or southern Italy without first having read Mr. Crawford's book," says *The Outlook;* and the Brooklyn *Eagle,* after many other complimentary comments, remarks: "One wonders why all history can not be made as attractive as these volumes about early Italy."

BEING A BOY.

REAL BOYS. By Henry A. Shute. G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. 257 pp. Price, $1.35.

"IN looking back thirty or more years," says Mr. Shute in the concluding chapter of the book before us, "it seems hard to realize that a generation has been born, and has grown to maturity since we were boys and girls together." In the busy life of to-day, reminiscences of childhood are often subjected to an early and violent death, and it is given to comparatively few of us to frame a true retrospect of the happiest days of our lives. Many of us are soured in temper and disposition; many, too, are so absorbed in the all important task of making a living, that it does not even occur to us to remind ourselves of the free and joyous time when we were real boys and real girls among other real children. But he must indeed be a stoic of the most orthodox brand who can fail to derive real pleasure from reading Mr. Shute's book. The various types of boyhood there depicted—"Fatty," "Plupy," "Bug," "Skinny," and the rest of them—are all true to life; and so are their escapades, their fights, and their "amourettes." Their boat-building, their excursion with the girls, their horse buying, and their imitation fair, are all part and parcel of the real lives of real boys—past as well as present—who were, or are, fortunate enough to breathe the air of a country town. To those who would spend a pleasant hour or two in dreams of their boyhood, and to city boys who know but little of the possibilities of field and wood and lake, this book recommends itself by the fact that it is true to its title.



HENRY A. SHUTE.

The critics all seem to be well impressed with this unpretentious little story. The Cleveland *Leader*, the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, the Toledo *Blade*, the Rochester *Herald*, the Baltimore *Herald*, the Chicago *Record-Herald*, the Worcester Gazette, and the Boston *Herald*, all speak well of it. "There is something essentially human in every page of the book," says the last-named paper, "and readers of all ages will be carried back to boyhood days."

BYRON VIVIDLY PORTRAYED.

LOVE ALONE IS LORD. By F. Frankfort Moore. Cloth, 506 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS novel, based on Lord Byron's love for his cousin, Mary Chaworth, is one of Mr. Moore's best. Unlike Lord Beaconsfield's "Venetia," it does not use fictitious names; and it follows closely the facts, save only that—instead of ever contemptuously saying to her maid, as she really did, "Do you think I could care for that lame boy?" and always remaining indifferent to him—his cousin is drawn as loving Byron almost from the very first. The story ends with her in the act of leaving her reprobate husband to fly with him to one of the Ægean isles, when an accident renders Mr. Musters a hopeless paralytic, and she relinquishes the poet and stays to nurse her husband. It is a case of Lovelace altered

> 'You could not love me, dear, so much,
> Loved I not honor more."

Her words to Byron are: "What would you think of a woman who would leave her husband after so terrible a thing had happened to him? . . . I know what would be on your mind every time you saw me, and I should be worthy only of the contempt in which you would hold me." The most striking scenes of Byron's life are vividly and brilliantly portrayed, and the presentation of Byron himself seems satisfying and convincing. Tho in the period of his life covered his character lacked the development it gained later, the germs appear that afterward expanded not only into the sensualist of Venice but into the author of "Cain," into the hatred of cant that lashed a nation in 'Don Juan," and into the love of freedom and of justice and all that, just before the poet's death, made his a nature in which good was triumphing over evil—a spirit preparing for a wider and a higher flight. Among the best epigrams are these: "Byron walked down a colonnade of silence" (on entering a London reception); "these little fantastic steps in the serious minuet of marriage" (of Lady Caroline Lamb's conjugal aberrations); "one of the Blues—an isosceles triangle of a woman." Mr. Moore's is one of the books worth reading.

The Chicago *Tribune* declares that "Byron was never more interestingly and consistently presented," and many other papers speak well of Mr. Moore's novel. The New York *Globe*, however, thinks the author has done better in other works, and *The Outlook*, while admitting that "as a novel the book has vigor and interest," remarks that "as a presentation of Byron the poet, it is a failure."

NOT A WOMAN IN IT.

THE EDGE OF CIRCUMSTANCE. By Edward Noble. 361 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

IN "The Edge of Circumstance" Mr. Noble has created a book with the qualities of a masterpiece. It is masculine from beginning to end; it has not a woman in it. It is a tale of the sea as different from the hackneyed pirate story, or the exploits of the usual well-bred athletic and handsome young hero who has to save some fair passenger, as real life is from the dream of a girl. The heroine of Mr. Noble's story, since it has no other, is the personality of a tramp steamer. She was a veritable Caliban of the sea, an unredeemable beast, the *Schweinigel.* And it was the work of rugged men, strong as lions, and human, to run her. She had strange habits, the *Schweinigel.* She was the least lady-like of craft. Sailors would not embark on her. They had to be caught "blind drunk" for the manning of this disquieting creature. She "rolled, plunged, and got rid of her appendages with scientific precision," she lost her boats, her men, or broke their limbs; she came in "surreptitiously in the dead of night, with the loss of three of her hands and all her boats, and slunk shamedly to her berth."

Some of the passages are astonishing in their rough splendor. "A stagnant breathless mist filled all space, and the Channel resounded with many fog-horns. . . . The seas rolled out of the thin white rain with a whelming rush that swallowed her to the bridge. . . . The ship put her nose down and burrowed like a mole through the gray-green slopes, and the slopes spluttered around her heels in sheer joy, as a thing they had discovered to toy with." The style delivers blows; it rips the reader's mind lightly to let him know he has one; it takes him unaware, plays with him, is a tonic; it is the work of an "original." "Dagos," or "organ-grinders," picturesquely termed, were finally the only sailors who could be found to "man" the brute, if this masculine word be granted. But it took two strong Britishers to "put the fear of God into the *dagos'* hearts. The Britishers kept them working with scandalous disregard for the measureless qualms of decadent manhood." From behind the level barrel of a revolver they were bidden to "do it, or die trying," but later the "pig Inglesos" had to suffer. At last misfortune came heavy upon them; the dagos were put off on an assisting liner; Shirwell and McGrabbut, with less than a half-dozen men, were left with useless engines and an all but devastated wreck of a boat that would not sink. It was partly resentment born of injustice, and partly an unfitness for trickery, which made them refrain from letting her make her exit by means of an open sea-cock, which was what her owners in Cardiff at last hoped and wished. The author grows Meredithian. McGrabbut had to acknowledge that this was become "an experience, perhaps even an expeeriment—a thing ca'd by some life, by others purgatory." His grim stoical humor, the terse words of Shirwell, whose grit is the backbone of the story, the various nationalities, including a French cook-steward, an American mate dying on the derelict, the German, English, and Jewish partners safe on shore—all these give a conglomerate color to the strangest of modern sea-tales. The portrait of the derelict alone will go down as a wonder of sincere portrayal. The poetry of the things is here plain, founded on a knowledge sharper than fancy. Those ladies of the author's preface who must have frocks to "wear with fascination," who must be left out of the "cut and slash of affairs," will they enjoy them in this story? "Would it not sometimes be better," asks Mr. Noble, "if they did?"

This is "a remarkably good story," in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and so thinks the Baltimore *News.* "This is a strong piece of writing," declares the Denver *Republican;* and the New York *Times Saturday Review* thinks "it is a rarely good—even a great—book in some respects, and it seems destined to take high rank in the sea literature of its class." Says the New York *Globe:* "The influence of Conrad is noticeable in his writing. He has not the veteran's witchery of words nor art of construction, but the surge of the ocean is in his pages, and he is able to describe man's strife with the elements in a way that makes it seem intensibly real."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wanamaker's Will Introduce You

to
Lincoln
Lee
Shakspeare
Goethe
Ruskin
Spencer
Li Hung Chang
Webster
Hamilton
Washington
Peel
Bacon
Recamier
Nicholas
Confucius
Moses
St. Augustine
Socrates
St. Ambrose
Phidias
Michael Angelo
Abraham
Joseph
Constantine
Samuel
Chrysostom
David
Solomon
Charlemagne
Elijah
Saint Paul
Isaiah
Jeremiah
Judas
Theodosius
Cicero
Cleopatra
Cyrus
Mohammed
Cæsar
Hildebrand
Paula
St. Bernard
Leo
St. Anselm
Becket
Columbus
Godfrey
Joan of Arc
Wyclif
St. Theresa
Chaucer
Savonarola
Luther
Cranmer
Calvin
Galileo
Heloise
Sarah
De Stael
More
Eliot

in a new way

to the hundred characters here named and to many others whose exceptional achievements in statecraft, science, literature, religion, and the arts have advanced civilization.

"New way" is no meaningless phrase, nor does it give more than a hint of the original view, the fearless characterization, the keen analysis, the startling comparisons, the bold, ethical measurement displayed by John Lord in Beacon Lights of History, considered by scholars and critics the most readable and fascinating work dealing with the deeds of men. Every page is a constant surprise, far more fascinating—even to those who dislike history—than any romance.

We consider it a great work, an unusual work, a work of which we want everyone at least to know something. Never mind if you don't expect to buy any more books. Let us send you a specimen of Lord's writings and tell you his own interesting story. It will be sent free and you will place yourself under no obligations.

Beacon Lights of History is in fifteen volumes, containing over 6,000 pages and more than 200 illustrations, many of them reproductions of masterpieces never before used for book purposes. To those who join our book club this season the fifteen volumes will be delivered on payment of $1.00, the balance of the purchase price—$30.50—being payable at the rate of $2.00 per month.

Send in the coupon and let us send you, at our expense, the interesting story of the author and full information concerning the books.

to
Cromwell
Dante
Mirabeau
Burke
Napoleon
Elizabeth
Richelieu
Louis XIV
Louis XV
Peter
Frederic
Bonaparte
Metternich
Chateaubriand
George IV
William IV
Cavour
Bismarck
Gladstone
Franklin
Adams
Jefferson
Layard
Faraday
Virchow
Jackson
Clay
Calhoun
Rousseau
Scott
Byron
Carlyle
Macaulay
Milton
Tennyson
Wagner
Darwin
Erics
Livi
Ma

TEAR OFF HERE AND MAIL TODAY

JOHN WANAMAKER, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA

Please send, at your expense, to

Name.....

Address.....

Illustrated Booklet descriptive of Beacon Lights of History together with full information concerning your club plan, prices, terms, etc.

L. D. Nov.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Grimm's Fairy Tales."—Translated by Mrs. Edgar Lucas. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"The Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln." (Francis D. Tandy Company.)

"The Boys of Badminster."—Andrew Home. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The City."—Arthur Upson. (Macmillan Company, $1.)

"The Romance of Insect Life."—Edmund Selous. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"The Romance of Mining."—Archibald Williams. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50 net.)

"General Sociology."—Albion W. Small. (University of Chicago Press, $4.10 net.)

"Facts and Fancies for the Curious."—Charles C. Bombaugh. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3 net.)

"The Wife of the Secretary of State."—Ella Middleton Tybout. (J. B. Lippincott, $1.50.)

"The Romance of Modern Mechanism."—Archibald Williams. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Search of the Castaways."—Jules Verne. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Riley Songs o' Cheer."—James Whitcomb Riley. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Girls of St. Gabriel's."—May Baldwin. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Handbooks of English Literature."—F. J. Snell. (Macmillan Company, 2 vols., $1 each.)

"Saddle and Song." (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"Two in Italy."—Maud Howe, (Little, Brown & Co., $2 net.)

"An Orchard Princess."—Ralph Henry Barbour. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Miss Cherry Blossom of Tokyo."—John Luther Long. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.50.)

"The Fields of France."—Madame Mary Duclaux. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $6 net.)

"Wilful Cousin Kate."—L. T. Meade. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"White-Washing Julia."—Henry Arthur Jones. (Macmillan Company, $0.75.)

"Jesus and the Prophets."—Charles S. Macfarland. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The House by the River."—Florence Warden. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $1.)

"A World Without a Child."—Coulson Kernahan. (F. H. Revell Company, $0.50 net.)

"Child of the Stars."—Robert Valentine Mathews. (Edwin C. Hill Company.)

"King Leopold's Soliloquy."—Mark Twain. (P. R. Warren Company, paper, $0.25.)

"The Truth about the War."—J. Taburno. (Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., $1.50.)

"Essays in Application."—Henry Van Dyke. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter."—Theodore Roosevelt. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3 net.)

"A History of Egypt."—James H. Breasted. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $5 net.)

"The Mountain of Fears."—Henry C. Rowland. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"The Spirit of Christmas."—Henry Van Dyke." (Charles Scribner's Sons, $0.75.)

"Oriental Studies."—Lewis Dayton Burdick. (Irving Company, $1 net.)

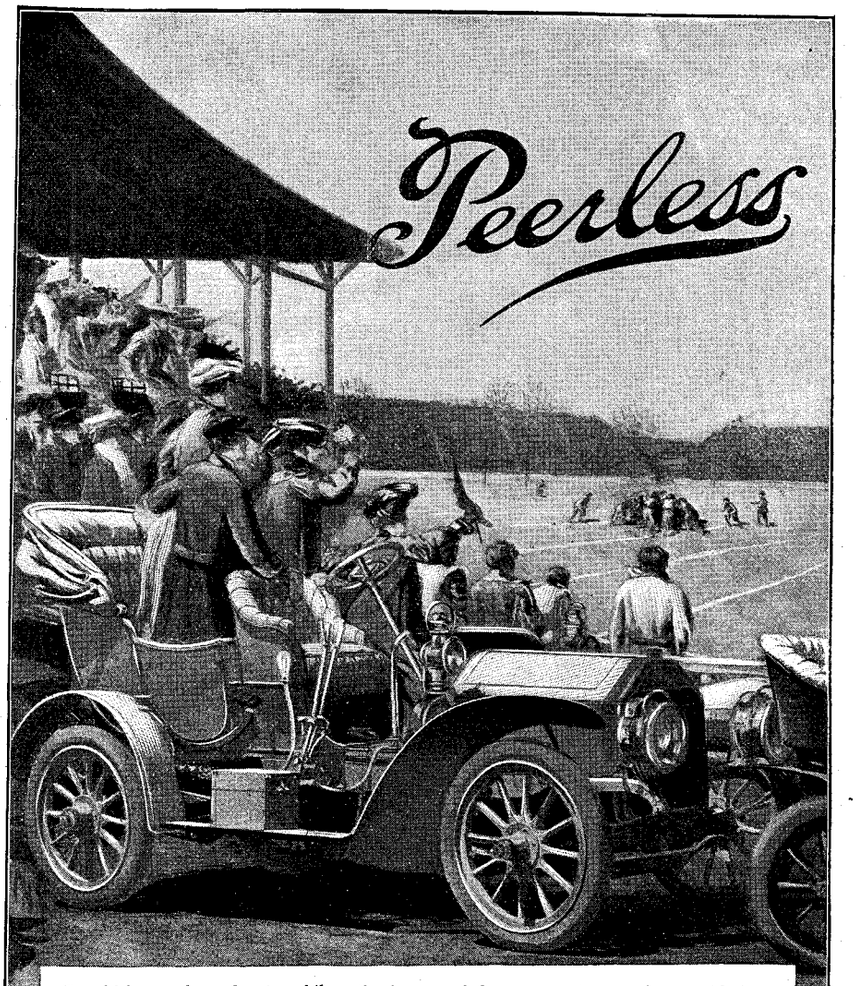
"Tarr and McMurray's Geographies." (Macmillan Company, $0.60.)

"Henry VIII."—A. F. Pollard. (Longmans, Green & Co., $2.60 net.)

"Our Genealogy." (Wendall Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn., $5 for 100 pages.)

"BIG FOUR"

stands for a railroad service which is 2,600 miles of speed, elegance and safety.



To whichever class of automobile enthusiast you belong—expert or novice—a ride in a

Peerless Direct Drive Motor Car

and an explanation of its wonderful working points is bound to open your eyes.

An actual examination of the Peerless, and *a comparison of it with all other cars* will prove more decisively the many points of Peerless superiority than any number of long advertisements can do.

Of course our catalogue describes these features, and we will be glad to send you a copy. We will send also, if you desire, a letter of introduction to our nearest agent, arranging for a demonstration. It is the Peerless past achievements and its present unmatched principles and workmanship that put it ahead of any other car built.

THE PEERLESS MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 37 Lisbon St., Cleveland, Ohio

Member A.L.A.M.

FLEXIBLE FLYER

The Sled that Steers

BEATS every other sled because the steering bar curves the spring steel runners. This steers the sled without dragging the foot or scraping the runner sidewise, so it goes a great deal faster and much farther. Draws like any other sled but is lighter and pulls easier. Steering makes it safe from accident—saves its cost by saving shoes—prevents wet feet and colds. With spring steel runners, pressed steel supports, second growth white ash seat and frame, it is light yet practically indestructible, and handsomely finished. It is the only sled that girls can properly control. Ask at your dealer's, and don't take anything else. If they don't keep it, let us know.

Model Sled FREE

Our cardboard model sled will show you just how it works and give you lots of fun. Sent free by mail with illustrated booklet giving full information regarding sizes and prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1100 N, Philadelphia, Pa. Patentees and Manufacturers

Water Supply for Country Homes

Deliver water from spring or stream to house, stable, lawn, storage tank, etc., by the automatic working

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES

Always going without attention. Raise 30 feet for every foot fall. 80% efficiency. Large plants for irrigation, equipping towns, railroad tanks, etc. Over 5,000 in use. Catalogue and estimates free.

RIFE ENGINE CO., - - 2004 Trinity Bldg., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The Changing Order." — Oscar Lovell Triggs. (Oscar L. Triggs Publishing Company.)

"Sidney Lanier." — Edwin Mims. (Houghton Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Selections from Saxe." — John Godfrey Saxe (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.)

"English Hours." — Henry James. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3.)

"Songs of America." — Edman Dean Proctor. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Letters from the Dead to the Dead." — Oliver Lector. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Great Portraits described by Great Writers."—Esther Singleton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.60 net.)

"The Great Adventure." — George Cabot Lodge. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Rhode Island."—Irving B. Richman. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.)

"American Statesmen." — Edward Stanwood. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Golden Goose." — Eva March Tappan. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Sir Gallahad of New France."—William Henry Johnson. (H. B. Turner & Co.)

"Cities of Paul." — William Burnet Wright. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The House of Merrilles."—Archibald Marshall. (H. B. Turner Company.)

"In Our Convent Days." — Agnes Repplier. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"The One-Hoss Shay."—Oliver Wendell Holmes. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Back to Arcady."—Frank Waller Allen. (H. B. Turner Company, $1.25.)

"A Yankee in Pigmy Land."—Willian Edgar Geil. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Etna and Kirkersville."—Morris Schaff. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Short Lives of Great Men."—Burnside and Owen. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25.)

"The Red Book of Romance." — Andrew Lang. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.60.)

"Louisiana."—Albert Phelps. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Patch.

(The Luther-Burbankian Version of Swinburne's "A Match.")

BY WILBUR D. NESBIT.

The pink is what the rose is,
The lily like the phlox;
I make them grow together,
In bright or cloudy weather,
In fields or flowerful closes,
In pot or window-box—
The pink is what the rose is,
The lily like the phlox.

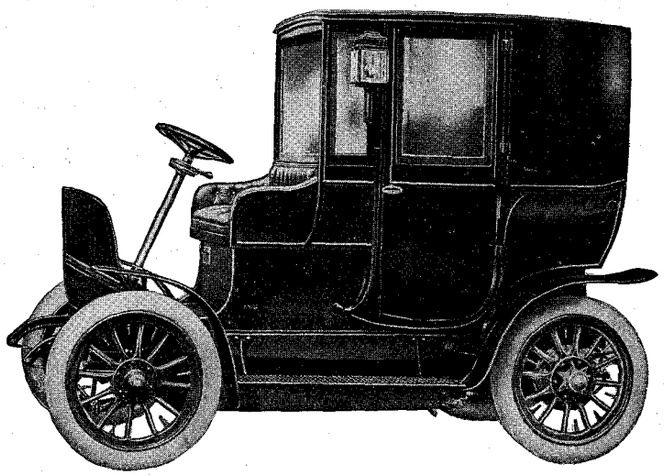
The pear and the tomato,
The pickle and the plum,
Now fraternize as brothers,
And I have planned some others—
I've grown a sweet potato
That gives us chewing-gum,
Paired with the pear-tomato,
The pickle and the plum.

With sugar-cane and quinces
And watermelon-vine
I'll grow you cans of jelly;
Or strands of vermicelli—

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS

Carefully selected and systematically arranged for the historical study of Greek and Italian Art. In sets of 500, $4. One cent each or 80 cents per hundred. Address postal for catalogues. **ART DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.**

Columbia
NEW
ELECTRIC BROUGHAM
MARK LXVIII



IN New York, London, Paris and other large cities Columbia Electric Broughams, Landaulets and Hansoms are the favorite vehicles of people who demand and have the best of everything. These carriages are made for private use only and no others compare with them for motive efficiency, exclusiveness of design, perfection of detail and finish, and luxury of furnishing. For town use they provide the ideal motor service.

The illustration shows the new model Columbia Brougham, Mark LXVIII. It is much lighter than any electric Brougham previously made, and is equipped with Michelin pneumatic tires. There are five speeds up to eighteen miles an hour and important improvements in the control, steering and other operating features. Price, $4,000. With the same chassis we supply Landaulet and Hansom bodies. Write for descriptive folder.

Catalogues of all Columbias, Electric and Gasolene, on request.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO., Hartford, Conn.

NEW YORK BRANCH: 134-136-138 West 39th St.
CHICAGO BRANCH: 1332-1334 Michigan Avenue
BOSTON: Columbia Motor Vehicle Co., 74-76-78 Stanhope St.
PHILADELPHIA: Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle Co., 250 N. Broad St.
WASHINGTON: Washington E. V. Transportation Co., 15th St. and Ohio Avenue
PARIS: A. Bianchi, 194 Boulevard Malesherbes

Member Association of Licensed Auto Mfrs.

"A-C" (Anti-Cancer)

A PIPE WITH WHICH THE TONGUE CANNOT POSSIBLY BE BURNED, AND WHICH ARRESTS POISON BY CONDENSATION. SIMPLICITY ITS GREATEST CHARM

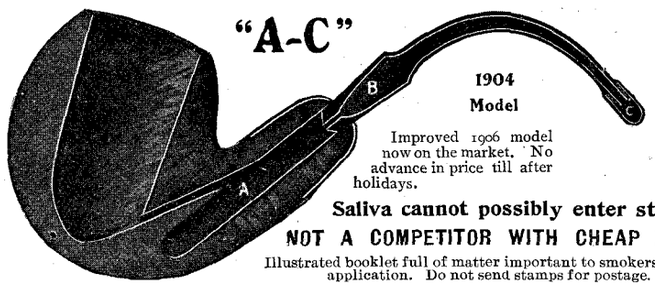
"A-C" (Anti-Cancer)

$2.00
10s. 6d.
Registered Mail Postpaid

Imported Briar
Sterling Silver
Vulcanite

7 out of 10 Orders from Old Customers

$1000
GUARANTEE



1904 Model

Improved 1906 model now on the market. No advance in price till after holidays.

Saliva cannot possibly enter stem

NOT A COMPETITOR WITH CHEAP PIPES

Illustrated booklet full of matter important to smokers free on application. Do not send stamps for postage.

THE "A-C" PIPE CO., 807 Times Bldg., Broadway & 42d St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Such the bohemian minces
And calls both fair and fine—
With sugar-cane and quinces
And watermelon-vine.

The pumpkin and the apple,
The apricot and peach,
Blend in a hybrid, handy
To boil to luscious candy,
Or can be turned to scrapple,
Commingled each with each—
The pumpkin and the apple,
The apricot and peach.

If burdock leaves were lettuce?
If onion tops were rye?
But why be speculating?
Speak up, and don't stand waiting.
Such problems do not fret us—
You need not idly sigh:
"If burdock leaves were lettuce,
And onion tops were rye!"

The pink is what the rose is,
The lily like the phlox—
I join the pear and pansy,
To please my idle fancy;
They call such work osmosis,
But theories it mocks—
The pink is what the rose is,
The lily like the phlox.

—*From Harper's Magazine* (November).

The Gray Comrades.

BY C. FOX-SMITH.

Out of the dust of cities and the din of men
I come to the clean spaces of the wide windy moors,
Saying: "Glad, O my kindred, I come hither again"—
Saying: "Hail me, my comrades, for my heart is yours."

O voices calling and crying in the shadows gray,
Telling the dear tales over that were long since told;
Keepers of sweet memories from a bygone day—
Kind bountiful bosoms and brows wise from of old:

Centuries long they have listened to the four winds' rage:
They hearken the puny plaining of a little world's annoy!
They have known earth in the making, they live from age unto age,
Yet remember an hour's sorrow and a moment's joy.

"Here," they say, "were you happy on a morn of Spring,
Here sang your heart like a harp that the wind swept;
Here are paths that are holy by the dreams they bring,
Here in a gray gloaming you lay down and wept."

"Years go by with their burden of what once has been,
Here is never forgetting on the gray breast of the moors;
Ah the voices of friendship that were here yestreen!
Ah the footstep beloved keeping time with yours!"

O wise hills and tender! aglow with beacons afar,
That kindle fires of the past from embers faded and gray,
Keeping our heart's lamp burning through the dark hours that are
Between to-night's twilight and to-morrow's day!

—*From The Academy* (November).

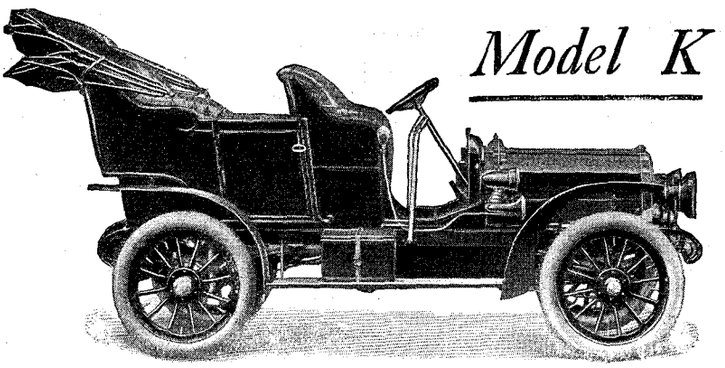
Amends to Nature.

BY ARTHUR SYMONS.

I have loved colors, and not flowers;
Their motion, not the swallow's wings:
And wasted more than half my hours
Without the comradeship of things.

How is it, now, that I can see,
With love and wonder and delight,
The children of the hedge and tree,
The little lords of day and night?

How is it that I see the roads,
No longer with usurping eyes,
A twilight meeting-place for toads,
A midday mart for butterflies?



Model K

WINTON Power-Saving Transmission

"THIRTY to Sixty per cent!" That is the estimated *loss of power* between Motor and Driving Wheels, on the average Car. And that loss occurs in *transmission*.

When the power *must* pass through a complicated set of gear-wheels, sprockets and chains, before it reaches the driving axle, some loss is inevitable.

Many Cars *waste* as much power through such transmissions as would have driven the Car *direct* at ten miles an hour.

Forty horse-power developed by the Motor might thus mean little more than 20 horse-power *delivered* at the Driving Wheels.

Meantime, you pay the price of a 40-horse-power Motor, and you consume gasoline, lubricating oil, and electricity at the rate of 40 horse-power in such a Car, though you only get the propelling force of 20 horse-power. Wouldn't *that* set you thinking?

* * *

The Winston Model K Car *conserves* power.

Its transmission is simple, jarless, free from chains, sprockets, jack-shaft, and yet gives *direct* drive on the "high-speed" gear.

No "sliding gear" to strip the cogs off gear wheels in emergency meshing, leaving the Car powerless till repaired.

No intricate "Planetary Gear" to *consume* the horse-power of the motor in unnecessary *friction* before it reaches the Driving Wheels.

But, a simple Winton "Cone contact" system, which runs in oil and applies the motive power so *gradually* to the driving shaft that the Car starts off without the slightest jar, risk of wrenching, or stripping cogs off gear wheels.

There you have the *principle* of Winton transmission.

* * *

To apply the Motor-power to the Driving Shaft you simply crowd a conical disk (on rear end of Motor shaft) into a concave disk (at forward end of driving shaft) and lock it there by a simple movement of hand lever.

The revolving disk of the Motor-shaft now comes gently into *contact* with the "standing-still" disk of the Driving-shaft.

For the first few turns it purposely *slips* a little on the face of the conical disk, till it squeezes out the thin film of lubricating oil collected there.

Then it gradually *takes hold* on the Conical disk and, by crowded contact, carries this conical (driving shaft) disk around with it till finally the latter travels at the *same* speed as the Motor shaft itself.

No possibility of wrenching, twisting nor stripping off cogs of gear wheels there, you see.

The "Change-speeds" to "half-speed" and "reverse speed" are worked on the same simple, noiseless principle.

And this Winton "Cone-clutch" transmits the power *direct* from Motor to Rear Axle, through a single flexible shaft, with minimum loss of Power.

The bearings of this shaft are enclosed in dustproof cases filled with lubricating grease, which eliminates all Noise and practically all Friction.

This single shaft dispenses with the unwieldy combination of two exposed chains that fill with mud, are noisy, subject to "back-lash" and that cannot be lubricated.

It also dispenses with exposed Sprocket Wheels that cannot be housed nor lubricated, that are subject to great wear,—that collect mud and grit which rapidly eat up the metal.

Such combination necessitates the unsightly Sprocket boxes on side of Car, which are a menace to every woman who attempts to get in or out of the tonneau.

The single flexible Driving Shaft and the Anti-Jar, Cone-contact Clutch, are only *two* of the *eight* conspicuous *features* found in the new Winton Model K.

* * *

—Vertical 4 cylinder motor, of 30 Horse-Power or better.

—Three powerful brakes, two on rear wheels and one on driving shaft, will stop the Car in its own length.

—Winton Pneumatic Speed-Control, operated by foot pressure (or by thumb on steering wheel if preferred) gives a range of speed from 4 miles an hour to 50 miles, *without touching a lever*.

—Winton Twin-Springs, that adjust themselves instantly to light or heavy loads, on smooth or rough roads, and that nearly double the life of Tires.

—Infallible Ignition, which starts Car from Seat without Cranking.

—Automatic Compensating Carburetor.

—Big 34-inch tires on 12-spoke artillery wheels.

—Magnificent Car Body, with superb upholstery and finest finish.

Price, $2,500, and only one type made this season. Compare it with the best $3,500 car on the market.

Write for Auto Book. Address,
The Winton Motor Carriage Co., Dept. Q.,
Cleveland, O.

THE MOST SUITABLE AND USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT

No. 1. $1.00, Postpaid

A well-made and reliable Fountain Pen including engraving of your initials.

No. 2. $2.00, Postpaid.

This high-grade self-filling Fountain Pen, including engraving of full name or initials.

CROWN SPECIALTY CO., - - - - 1722 Greenmount Ave., Balto., Md.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I feel, in every midge that hums,
Life, fugitive and infinite,
And suddenly the world becomes
A part of me and I of it.

—*From The Outlook* (London).

From Romany to Rome.

BY WALLACE IRWIN.

Upon the road to Romany
It's stay, friend, stay!
There's lots o' love and lots o' time
To linger on the way;
Poppies for the twilight,
Roses for the noon,
It's happy goes as lucky goes
To Romany in June.

But on the road to Rome—oh
It's march, man, march!
The dust is on the chariot wheels,
The sere is on the larch;
Helmets and javelins
And bridles flecked with foam—
The flowers are dead, the world's ahead
Upon the road to Rome.

But oh, the road to Rome—ah,
It's fight, man, fight!
Footman and horseman
Treading left and right,
Camp-fires and watch-fires
Ruddying the gloam—
The fields are gray and worn away
Along the road to Rome.

Upon the road to Romany
It's sing, boys, sing!
Tho rag and pack be on our back
We'll whistle at the King.
Wine is in the sunshine,
Madness in the moon,
And de'il may care the road we fare
To Romany in June.

Along the road to Rome, alas!
The glorious dust is whirled,
Strong hearts are fierce to see
The City of the World;
Yet footfall or bugle-call
Or thunder as ye will,
Upon the road to Romany
The birds are calling still!

—*From Harper's Magazine* (November).

My Grace.

BY A. M. BUCKTON.

A streak of captive light that sleeps
In an ancient hall,
And faintly smiles, and wanes, and creeps
From the rustling poplar bough that weeps
Over the ivied wall—

A far-off singer down the street—
Children at play—
The first wan primrose, brave and sweet,
In the frozen hedgerow at our feet
On a winter's day—

The song of a lark, o'er-flowing heaven
In a rain of light—
The village curfew tolling seven,
And, sweet as the sense of sin forgiven,
The falling night—

A word that seems to haunt and ring
Through bygone years;
And, playing on some hidden string,
Sets musically murmuring
The nameless tears—

A book, in which some human soul,
Careless perchance,
Opens the long emblazoned scroll
Of all his life, asking no toll
For that dear glance!

The innocent laugh of boy or maid
In the market-place,
And all fair things that have obeyed
Their sending forth, for these be said
My daily grace!

—*From The Saturday Review* (London).

A GENUINE CORDOVAN

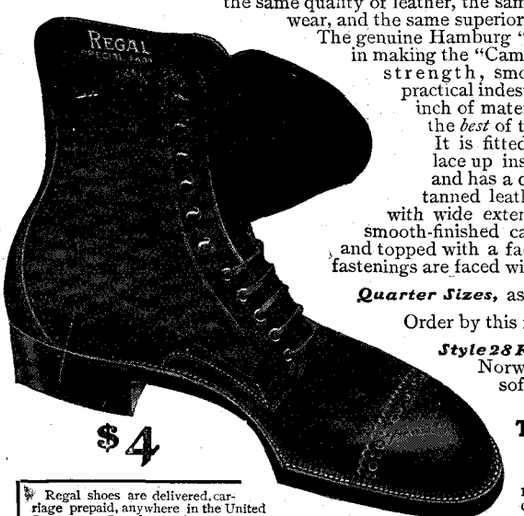
Extra High-Cut Regal Shoe at the Wholesale Price

We have had a strong and growing demand from many of our old and new customers in New York and all the large cities for certain special shoes that—even by the Regal cost-saving methods of manufacture and sale—*simply can not* be made up and sold for $3.50 per pair.

Thirty-five of the 75 Regal styles are new this Fall,—and the regular price, right through the whole list, is **$3.50 as usual.** But to meet this insistent metropolitan demand for special shoes, we have made up 15 special models at $4 per pair. The extra 50 cents per pair enables us to build a wholly new line of shoes that we could never before include in the Regal list.

The Campus Extra-High-Cut model, as illustrated, for instance: This handsome shoe is made of genuine imported Hamburg "shell" Cordovan leather,—and it would cost you exactly $8 anywhere in New York City outside of a Regal store. It costs you 50 cents more than the regular Regals, but it costs you just half the price the regular retailer will have to ask for the same model. Moreover, other manufacturers cannot reproduce this model and have it on sale in the retail stores much before next January.

The "Campus" is an ideal outdoor shoe for the business man—an exact duplicate of an English shoe which is selling for two Guineas in London. And outside of its English original, we know of no other shoe of this style at any price that has the same quality of leather, the same features of fit, comfort and wear, and the same superiority of workmanship and finish.



The genuine Hamburg "shell" Cordovan leather used in making the "Campus" shoe is celebrated for its strength, smoothness, water-proofness and practical indestructibility. And every square inch of material in every part of the shoe is the *best* of the *best*.

It is fitted with half bellows tongue, to lace up inside or outside of the trousers, and has a double sole of Regal oak-bark-tanned leather running from toe to heel, with wide extension. A lining of very firm, smooth-finished canvas is lasted into the shoe and topped with a facing of calfskin. The hook-fastenings are faced with calfskin. **Price, $4.**

Quarter Sizes, as in every other Regal style.

Order by this number: ***Style 28 F-14.***

Style 28 F-13—Same, but made of special Norwegian Russet grain calfskin,—soft, strong and water-proof.

Regal shoes are delivered, carriage prepaid, anywhere in the United States or Canada. Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; also Germany, Japan, Norway, Belgium and all points covered by the Parcels Post System, at the same price as in our 102 stores with 25 cents extra to cover delivery charges.

THE NEW REGAL STYLE-BOOK—FREE

The new Regal Style-Book is nothing less than a Regal store condensed. It brings you the practical equivalent of a big show window, a complete new stock of shoes to select from, and an expert salesman to find your fit. Sent free anywhere on request.

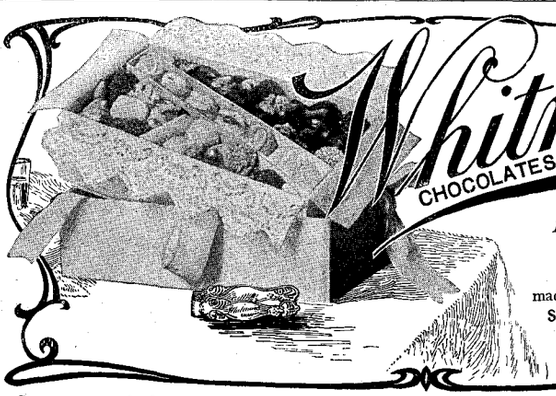
Samples of leathers on request

REGAL SHOE CO., Inc., Mail-Order Department:
BOSTON, MASS., 722 Summer Street

MAIL-ORDER SUB-STATIONS:
Factory, East Whitman, Mass., Box 227
820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. London, Eng., E. C., 97 Cheapside, cor. Lawrence Lane
102 Stores in Principal Cities The largest retail shoe business in the world

For Men and Women **REGAL** **For Men and Women**

THE SHOE THAT PROVES



Whitman's
CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONS

The Good Cheer of an Evening at Home

For sale where the best is sold

Instantaneous Chocolate
made instantly with boiling milk.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON
1316 Chestnut St., Phila.
Established 1842

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Seats of the Mighty.

By Edmund Vance Cooke.

Of all the chairs of church or state—
Bench, woolsack, throne, or what you will—
'Tis written in the book of fate
The high-chair is the highest still.

Lolled in his office-chair, there sits
The master of a thousand mills:
Men toil or rest as he permits;
Men fail or prosper as he wills.

Perched on the polished bench, where strife
Cries to condemn or pleads to save,
Sits one, and blots the light from life,
Or nods another to the grave.

Squat in his place of power, behold
The monarch of a mighty land!
And destinies are lightly told,
Toyed in the hollow of his hand.

But over all and over each
Another sits, who must be reckoned:
The eternal woman comes to teach
The first of men he is but second.

Yet hardly is her reign begun
Till she must learn as she has schooled:
For lo! there comes the helpless one
And rules the ruler of the ruled.

For chairs of church, or seats of state—
Bench, woolsack, throne, or what you will—
Are only relatively great:
The high-chair is the highest still!

—*From St. Nicholas* (November).

Immortality.

By St. John Adcock.

I that had life ere I was born
Into this world of dark and light,
Waking as one who wakes at morn
From dreams of night:

I am as old as heaven and earth:
But sleep is death without decay,
And since each morn renews my birth
I am no older than the day.

Old tho my outward form appears,
Tho it at last outworn shall lie,
This that is servile to the years,
This is not I.

I, who outwear the form I take,
When I put off this garb of flesh,
Still in immortal youth shall wake
And somewhere clothe my life afresh.

—*From The Monthly Review.*

The Captive's Dream.

By William Watson.

From birth we have his captives been:
For freedom, vain to strive!
This is our chamber: windows five
Look forth on his demesne;
And each to its own several hue
Translates the outward scene.
We can not once the landscape view
Save with the painted panes between.

Ah, if there be indeed
Beyond one darksome door a secret stair,
That, winding to the battlement, shall lead
Hence to pure light, free air!
This is the master hope, or the supreme despair.

—*From "The Poems of William Watson"* (John Lane Company).

Wind and Lyre.

By Edwin Markham.

Thou art the wind and I the lyre:
Strike, O Wind, on the sleeping strings—
Strike till the dead heart stirs and sings!
I am the altar and thou the fire:
Burn, O Fire, to a whitened flame—
Burn me clean of the mortal blame!

Thanksgiving Silver

In Both Sterling and Silver Plate

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Successor
218 FIFTH AVENUE, Cor. 26th St., MADISON SQUARE
Also entrance on 26th Street, a few steps from the Broadway cars.

"And lo! a pudding smok'd upon the board."

As the plum-pudding bespeaks the Yule-tide feast, so let its spirit of good cheer and happiness be exemplified by

White Rock

—the finest of table beverages. A mineral water effervescing with healthfulness—refreshing in its purity.

Whitman Saddle

The one saddle always preferred by discriminating riders. It is the highest type of the saddler's art. Correct in every line—always comfortable for the horse and rider. Complete catalogue sent free, showing the Whitman for men and women, and everything from "Saddle to Spur." Address

$12 to $65

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York
Successors to The Whitman Saddle Co.

THE LAW AT HOME AS LINCOLN DID.

The Home Law School Series

Now complete, prepares ambitious students for the Bar, *any state*; covers Theory & Practice authoritatively, simply. *Marks an epoch.* First few sets at SPECIAL PRICE. *Write*

FREDERICK J. DRAKE & CO.
206 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO

Readers of The Literary Digest are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I am the night and thou the dream:
Touch me softly and thrill me deep,
When all is white on the hills of sleep.
Thou art the moon and I the stream:
Shine to the trembling heart of me,
Light my soul to the mother-sea.

From Success (November).

Compensation.

BY EMILY LAWLESS.

Aye, but to doff the garments of a Part,
To seek the enfolding vesture of the Whole,
To hear, through all the discords of the creeds,
The resounding echo of one sovereign soul;
To meet old age serenely, as a friend,
A kind, rough friend, who, if he bangs the door,
Opens at least unlooked-for rifts o'erhead,
Sun-lighted clefts through which new rays may pour,
Under whose swift blows ancient halls wax frail,
But loftier mansions rise of ampler room.
Is there not here one star to gild the night?
One Sirius, outshining death and doom?

—*From The Outlook* (London).

The Wandering Singers.

BY SAROJINI NAIDU.

Where the voice of the wind calls our wandering feet,
Through echoing forest and echoing street
With lutes in our hands ever-singing we roam,
All men are our kindred, the world is our home.

Our lays are of cities where lustre is shed,
The laughter and beauty of women long dead;
The sword of old battles, the crown of old kings,
And happy and simple and sorrowful things.

What hope shall we gather, what dreams shall we sow?
Where the wind calls our wandering footsteps we go.
No love bids us tarry, no joy bids us wait:
The voice of the wind is the voice of our fate.

—*From "The Golden Threshold"* (Heinemann).

Love's Sailing.

Love came sailing
Down the silver ripplings, round the willow-tree;
"Ho, there, and ho, there!" Love is ever hailing
Each one with "Ho, there! Who'll aboard to me?"

Love saw an old man
Writing out a sonnet, writing on his knee;
"Ho, there, and ho, there! Chill it is and cold, man;
Come into the sunshine, come aboard to me!"

Love saw a young man
Writing out a rondeau, oh so daintily;
"Ho, there, and ho, there! Verses should be sung, man;
Throw away your inkhorn, and come aboard to me!"

Love laughed lightly;
"You who sit a dreaming beneath the willow-tree,
You have never seen me, never knew me rightly;
Sit there, and dream there. Who'll aboard to me?"

—*From The Pall Mall Magazine.*

Questions.

BY GEORGE CABOT LODGE.

Curious of life and love and death they stand
Outward along the shadowy verge of thought;
Rebels and deicides, they rise unsought
And spare no creed and yield to no command.
Even tho at last we seem to understand,
Yet, when our eyes grow sphered to the new light,
We find them, outposts in the forward night,
Their eyes still restless with the same demand.
On all the heights and at the farthest goal
Set by the seers and christs of yesterday
They watch and wait and ask the onward way;
They storm the citadels of faith and youth,
And, gazing always for the stars of truth,
Crowd in the glimmering windows of the soul.

—*From "The Great Adventure"* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

We Throw Off the Limit!

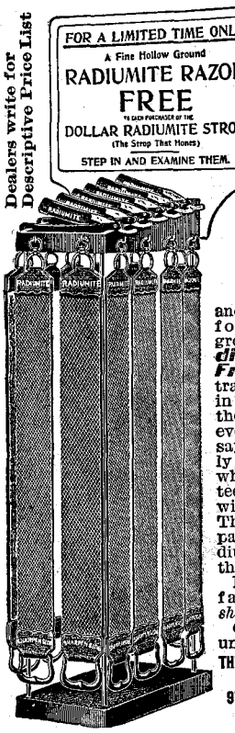
ONE BILLION SHAVES

For $1.10

And More if You Need 'em.

Shave as much as you like.
Only **one blade** and **one strop,** but both **always** in perfect condition.
Don't scrape your face with the extravagantly praised and priced gilded **hoes,** called "safeties."
Did you ever hear of a **barber** using a "safety" **on a customer?**
If a "safety" **is not** good enough **for a barber—is it** good enough **for you?**
Beware of **continued scraping** with "safeties," beware of ingrowing hairs, and an **irritated skin.**
Scraping with "safeties" is **unnatural.**
Shave in the natural, standard way, with a keen **Radiumite Razor,** kept sharp and smooth on a Radiumite Strop—the strop that hones.
No **mailing, grinding, waiting** or **expense.**
No "endless chain" of **further blades** to buy.
Nothing to **throw away.**
If you have invested in a hoe and desire to work your money out of it, be sure to rest your face, by alternating the **scraping** by **shaving** in the **natural way,** with a **standard razor.**

Xmas Gifts for Men.



Dealers write for Descriptive Price List

If Your Dealer has not this stand in his window or store, send $1.10 direct to us. We'll mail you the famous

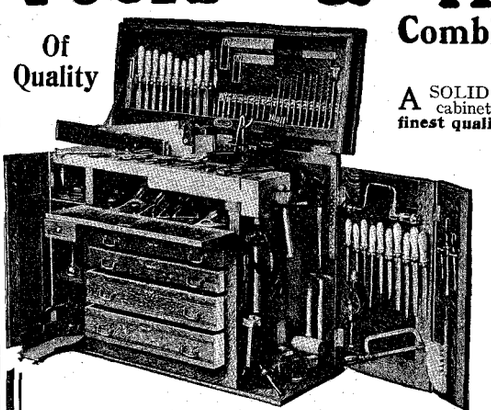
Radiumite Dollar Strop

and a fine, hand-forged, hollow ground ***$2.00 Radiumite Razor Free.*** Also illustrated instructions in stropping. It's the biggest bargain ever, and if you don't say so after heavenly velvet shaves—which are guaranteed—your money will be refunded. The patent diamond pattern in the Radiumite Strop hones the razor perfectly.
Don't *scrape* your face with a *hoe*—*shave* it with a *razor.*
Catalog of "Radiumites" free.

THE PETER L. FROST CO.
Department 23
97-99-101 S. Clinton St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Tools & Hardware

Of Quality



Combination Bench and Tool Cabinet

A SOLID OAK, brass-trimmed, highly finished cabinet, with work-bench and vise, and 95 of the **finest quality standard carpenters' tools.**

Complete, as illustrated, - $85.00

We make also the following Outfits in polished oak, brass-trimmed Wall Cabinets shaped like a suit case, but larger, with same grade of tools as above:

No. 51,	14 Tools . .	$5.00
No. 52,	24 " . .	10.00
No. 53,	36 " . .	15.00
No. 54,	40 " . .	20.00

Our prices are f. o. b. New York, giving the best tools made (instead of cheap tools, and paying the freight).

Special Tool Outfit Catalogue **No. 1748** illustrates and describes all five outfits. Send for copy.

Our lines include Builders', Cabinet and Piano Hardware, Bolts, Screws, Nuts and Factory Supplies, and all kinds of Small Tools for Wood and Metal Workers (also Benches and Tools for Manual Training). We deal with consumers direct and invite correspondence.

We issue many Special Catalogues, among which are the following:

No. 1749, Wood-Carvers' Tools | ***No. 1750, Clay Modeling and Plaster Carving Tools***
No. 1751, Venetian Iron and Tools
No. 1771, "Tourist" Autokit

The "Tourist" Autokit is made up of the very best selected tools obtainable and is the highest type of repairing outfit for road use. The "Tourist" is especially arranged with reference to its quality and utility and embodies every possible permanent and emergency value that can be included in a kit of this size.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

Hardware, Tools, Supplies and Piano Materials.

New York, Since 1848.

4th Ave. and 13th St., Block South of Union Square.

Xmas Gift Catalog FREE

Shows 6000 beautiful gifts from **.25cts to $25.00.00** in Jewels, Diamonds, Silverwares, Watches and Art Goods.
Write your name and address in coupon and mail to us.

MERMOD, JACCARD & KING,
B'way & Locust, St. Louis, Mo.
400 Fifth Av., New York City.
(Mail to either address)

Name .....
Address .....
.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hammer the Hammer

We figure that every man who makes this test, means an average of three new customers—himself and at least two of his friends.

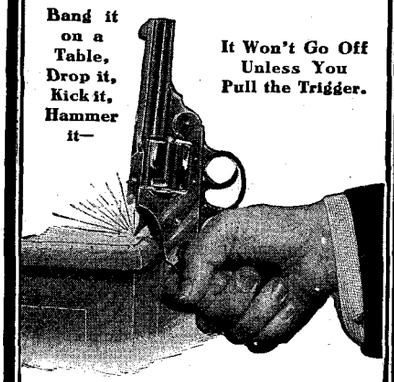
If you want a revolver that will not go off by accident, then get an

IVER JOHNSON

SAFETY AUTOMATIC **REVOLVER**

Bang it on a Table, Drop it, Kick it, Hammer it—

It Won't Go Off Unless You Pull the Trigger.



Like all really great inventions, the **Iver Johnson Safety Principle** is very simple—the **safety lever** upon which the principle depends, is entirely inoperative **except when the trigger is pulled**—then it is raised and receives the revolver hammer's blow and transmits it to the firing pin. Simple, yet safe.

Our Free Booklet, "Shots"

goes into every detail and explains why it is also accurate and reliable—gladly sent on request, together with our handsome catalogue.

For sale by Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers everywhere. The name is on the barrel and an *owl's head* on the grip.

Hammer, $5.00
Hammerless, $6.00

IVER JOHNSON'S Arms and Cycle Works
148 River Street Fitchburg, Mass.
New York Office: 99 Chambers St.

CROSBY'S CLOVES

known and worn everywhere

If you are interested in **our great $3.50 black gauntlet fur gloves mail prepaid**; ladies Mocha kid gloves in any color; men's Mocha Reindeer gloves unlined and silk lined; in fact any kind of gloves or mittens, get our booklet "Glove Pointers." If interested in **natural black Galloway fur coats and Robes**, black and brown Frisian (domestic calfskin) fur coats, or **an elegant muskrat lined kersey coat, otter collar**; if you have hides or skins to have tanned, taxidermy or rug work, get our catalog.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, 116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Send for this

Print your own cards, circulars, &c. Press $5. Small newspaper press $18. Money saver. Print for others, big profits. Typesetting easy, printed rules sent. Write to makers for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c. THE PRESS CO., MERIDEN, CONN.

PERSONAL.

"ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD."

Lieut.-Col. L. Austine Waddell tells in his new book on "Lhasa and Its Mysteries" the story of his efforts to penetrate the forbidden region beyond the Himalayas. It is of an ancient and peculiar civilization that we read here, "where the priests of one of the great religions of the world have maintained undisputed control over the political and social life of the people for many centuries," and where the people, shrinking from no extravagances of finance and self-sacrifice, have acquiesced by endless prayers, spun out on wheels, and addressed to the toenails of a living god complacently consenting to the deadly bore; where polyandry commends itself to the uxorial schemes of the women, and where men dig in the ground for salvation, and cultivate in black holes the companionship of devils unspeakably diabolic and hideous; where aversion to the lavatory use of water is characteristic of the more conspicuous devotees, so that their "odor of sanctity" may be measured by its offensiveness. But there are those of the expedition of 1903—scientific explorers and miscellaneous adventurers—who can not withhold their sympathy from these hydrophobic folk, in recalling their own extremities of trial, when their food froze between the fire and the platter.

And these were the people who, having intrenched themselves on "the Roof of the World," in mysteries, oracles, and fantastic forms of the occult, set up for their tribes an impenetrable domain of exclusiveness and isolation, barred their rocky portals, and cried to Hindu, Mohammedan, and Feringhee—Avaunt! This is the people of whom Lord Curzon wrote, "In the heart of Asia lasts to this day the one mystery which the Nineteenth Century has still left to the Twentieth to explore—the Tibetan Oracle of Lhasa."

Of our author, Colonel Waddell, his comrade on the expedition, Mr. Candler, has written: "He has been known as the greatest authority on Lamaism, and his standard work on the subject, "Lamaism in Tibet," has been considered "the last word." Colonel Waddell has studied the people and the language of Tibet, from the Sikhim frontier; and in 1892 he made an attempt to reach Lhasa from the Nepal side, in the disguise of a Tibetan pilgrim, with surveying instruments secreted in prayer-wheels and false-bottomed baskets. He was even temporarily converted to Buddhism. In his pursuit of "the Tibetan Oracle of Lhasa" he was so thoroughly equipped for his researches that, according to Candler, "he could teach Lamas Lamaism."

Modestly enough, Colonel Waddell has told us of his own peculiar achievements—of his sleeping in caves to evade the frontier guards, and of his penetrating "some days journey" into Tibetan territory to acquire information concerning the tribes, and the topography, of the Brahmaputra Valley. Especially of his making the acquaintance at Darjiling of several of the Survey spies, those keen, intrepid fellows who are engaged in what Kipling calls "the Great Game"—the exploration of the most savage parts of the trans-Himalayan fields.

"Altho," he writes, "my attempt to reach the mystic citadel in disguise, in 1892, failed, yet during those years of preparation I had accumulated such accurate pictures of the land that my ultimate entry into its capital, when it came, seemed but the realization of a vivid and long-cherished dream."

Colonel Waddell explains the inaccessibility of Lhasa as due in part to "the almost insurmountable natural barriers which seclude that city behind the most stupendous mountains in the world." But the chief cause, he avers, has been "the political barrier raised by the monks, the Lamas, who are at the same time the rulers, the priests, and the merchants of the country," moved by their own commercial and sacerdotal interests, and jealous for their monopolies.

"It was a moment of mute but heartfelt exultation to every member of the expedition," most of all to General Macdonald, who had led his little band of 650 British and 4,000 Indian troops and followers across the backbone of the world, and now, on the 4th of August, 1904, had encamped them under the windows of the Dalai Lama's palace, at the gate of the long-closed capital, "the Forbidden," and almost within the shadows of the shrines of the Mystery which had haunted their dreams so long, the Rome of Central Asia; and most superb, most inspiring of

How Children Love to go to School!

Not to what we call the Common School but to the **Commoner** School which we call **Life.**

Case of the Twins

The children are delighted with THE LITTLE CHRONICLE and their studies have acquired new meaning since they have been reading it.—*Miss Laura Hand, Principal Van Buren School, St. Paul.*

I believe your idea will work a revolution in our present system of education.—*D. H. Painter, Principal Adams School, Minneapolis.**

*As the result of such experiences the use of the paper in the schools has been formerly authorized by the Boards of both the Twin Cities.

THE SECRET IS THIS:

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE *peoples* the School Globe with the Life of the *Real* Globe outside the school and the interest in it is so great that the reader doesn't realize that he's being "educated." Just *why* you will understand—say, three days from now—if you will accept at once the following:

SPECIAL OFFER
The Little Chronicle and a Valuable Atlas for 25 Cents.

The regular price of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE is $1.50 per year. In order to introduce it into new homes we will send it for two months for 25 cents, together with a copy of our Diamond Atlas of the World, vest pocket size, 80 pages, handsome color maps, index of population and location of 4,000 cities.

Coin carrier and samples of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE free on application.

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE PRESS, 356 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Story of the Russo-Jap War

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR

A Russian Book on the Russo-Japanese War

By J. TABUENO, St. Petersburg. This book is a conscientious, impartial, unprejudiced work in which he faithfully describes what he has seen with his own eyes, commends all that is commendable, rectifies erroneous judgments, sees deeply into causes and effects, lays blame on the right shoulders, and in a patriotic spirit deplores and lays bare the blunders and mistakes made by those who ought to have known better and forgotten *self* in the service of their country. Bound in Cloth, $1.50, postpaid.

FROM THE YALU TO PORT ARTHUR

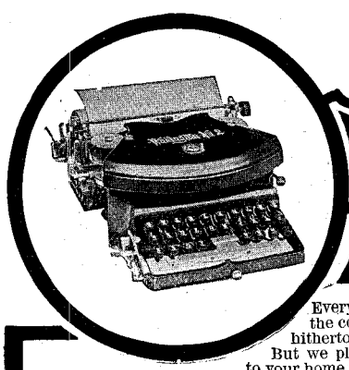
(WITH NINE MAPS)

By OLIVER ELLSWORTH WOOD, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. For a period of nearly four years the author was the American Military Attaché at Tokyo, and prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War had unusual opportunities for observing conditions in Japan and her preparedness for war. Through the courtesy of the Japanese military authorities, the writer was enabled to reach Dalny before the surrender of Port Arthur, and was the first foreign officer to enter that historic city after the capitulation took place. Bound in Cloth, $1.50, postpaid.

FRANKLIN HUDSON PUBLISHING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
"Largest Publishers of Military Books in America."
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

GINSENG $25,000.00 made from half acre. Easily grown in Garden or Farm. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c. for postage and get booklet C O, telling all about it. McDOWELL GINSENG GARDEN, JOPLIN, MO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



$1.00 Brings A TYPEWRITER To The Professional Man

Every professional man—minister, doctor, lawyer, professor, teacher, author—feels the constant need of a Typewriter in his work. Price and terms of payment have hitherto been prohibitive.

But we place a typewriter within the reach of all. We will deliver a Wellington Typewriter to your home for $60.00—$1.00 down and $1.00 per week, payable monthly.

The WELLINGTON No. 2 VISIBLE TYPEWRITER

is fully the equal in construction and quality of work of any typewriter sold. Universal keyboard—28 keys, 84 characters, alignment and spacing perfect. Writing always in sight. Simplest keyboard makes the Wellington the easiest of all typewriters to operate. It is the greatest of manifolders—12 carbons from one writing. The most easily cleaned and adjusted of any machine. Cost of maintenance and repairs practically nothing. Weight only 15 pounds with carrying case. The Wellington will outwear any $100.00 typewriter on the market; will win in any contest involving hard speed and hard work.

Our terms place this superior typewriter easily within the means of any professional man or woman.

Send us $1.00 as first payment and two or three suitable references, as an evidence of good faith, and the typewriter will be sent to you without delay. If not satisfactory, return at our expense.

LIT BROTHERS, Dept. 103, Market & 8th & 7th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

all, the majestic castle of Buddha's vice-regent on earth.

That imposing pile on Portala's hill dominates the landscape, with its groves of great trees disclosing the roofs of palatial monasteries, temples, and mansions, shyly showing above the umbrage. "The first glimpse of the sacred metropolis is dramatic in its suddenness."

Outside the gate, on the sand-hills near "the holy road," was a loathsome encampment of beggars and outcasts, huddled in squalid huts built of the horns of yaks and sheep and various offas, and roofed with ragged blankets—truly an oriental "scheme" of startling contrasts and surprises.

And the Oracles and the Sorcerers—the State Oracle Royal, the popular Karmashar Oracle, and its soothsayings—that "Tibetan Oracle of Lhasa," of which Lord Curzon wrote, and which the Nineteenth Century has left to the Twentieth to explore. Every Tibetan, says Colonel Waddell, believes as implicitly in the Oracle, as a guide in his daily affairs, as ever did the Greeks and Romans. Many of the necromantic performances of the professional wizards recall the scene of the Witches' cauldron in "Macbeth." In fact, the monasteries derive their chief support from the exactions imposed by the priests upon the credulity of the people, hankering after sorcery and divination, always dependent on "demoniacal possession." These sorcerers and soothsayers have no literature; they utter their deliverances orally. The chief Oracle is attached to the principal monastery, Däpung. Here, the high priest [a young man "possessed" by a demon], when questioned regarding the Mission to Khambajong last year—whether it would reach Lhasa, declared that a British mission would eventually come to Lhasa; "not that one, however, but a larger." And the Karmashar Oracle, replying to the same question, declared, "The English are like bubbles on water—here to-day, and away to-morrow!"

"I would fain believe," says Colonel Waddell, on returning to Christian sights and ways, that this mission of England is not so much to inter decently the corpse of a decadent cult, as to inaugurate a veritable dawn, to herald the rise of a new star in the East, which may diffuse its radiance over this charming land, this interesting people. "It may be that it is a sign of a new illumination showing that Christians are at last beginning to understand the Word of the Master, who was in truth much nearer akin to Buddha than to Paul or Augustine or Luther, or any of the others who have proclaimed themselves, in a special sense, His followers and interpreters."

Roosevelt's Self-possession.—A remarkable illustration of the President's self-possession is given in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. The incident, which occurred about three years ago in Chattanooga, follows:

"The occasion was the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen,

O.K. Chase

I AM THE PAINT MAN

Two Full Gallons Free to Try—Six Months' Time to Pay.

Do you want to buy Paint that is absolutely fresh—that is made for you after your order is received—that is put up in cans that are dated by my Factory Inspector the day they are packed?

Do you want to buy a Paint that has all the life of the pure linseed oil in it at the time you apply it to your building?

Do you want to buy a Paint that has no sediment in the bottom of the Can?

If you do, send for my free Paint Book, Color Card, and my Little Book.

These Books will tell you all about my new method of manufacturing and selling fresh paint.

I ship my Paint Pigment—which is White Lead, Zinc, Drier, and Coloring Matter, not in powder form but ground in oil, in one can, and my Oilo—which is pure old process, cold-pressed linseed oil, in another. When ready to paint, pour them together—that's all.

This method keeps the mineral pigment away from the oil until ready to use.

The chemical action of mineral pigment on pure linseed oil in ready-made paint eats the life out of the oil.

You can open and use on your buildings two gallons of any order of six gallons or more. If not entirely satisfactory, send the balance of order back to me at my expense. The two gallons used cost you nothing.

Will pay all freight, and give an iron-clad eight-year guarantee, pen and ink signed.

My eight-year guarantee is backed by a $50,000 Bond.

If you have any painting to do, send for my Books; they will post you on the kind of paint to use, and the price to pay, no matter where you buy.

O. L. CHASE, *The Paint Man.*
401 B Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FIVE PER CENT—AND YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU WANT IT

NO. 2

Can a bank pay 5 per cent interest on Saving Deposits—and still be within the limits of thorough conservatism?

It depends upon the bank—its location—its plan of doing business—

This company has been in business 11 years—

It has fully demonstrated its ability to pay 5 per cent interest to depositors, and at the same time to build up a substantial surplus as a safeguard to future depositors.

It accepts deposits in any amount from $5 to $10,000.

Interest is computed from the day the deposit is made until it is withdrawn—

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time without notice and without loss of interest earned.

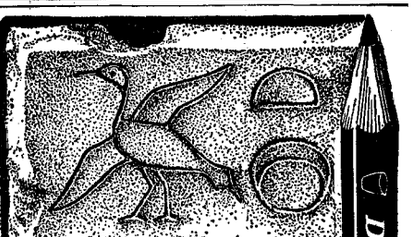
This company has a great many depositors living in all parts of the country—YOUR MONEY might just as well be earning 5% as not—Write to-day for booklet—

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.



Dixon's Eterno No. 2050

This Means "Good"

In an early form of Egyptian writing the pictograph above means "GOOD." Had the ancients been familiar with Dixon's Eterno, they would have simplified their art of writing and left a much more complete record of their time.

Dixon's Eterno

writes black, copies purple, and is *good*, the writing being practically indestructible. It furnishes a much better copy than copying ink. The leads are tough, take a sharp point, and answer every use of pen and ink where haste is imperative and future reference demanded. Sold by all stationers, with or without nickled point protector.

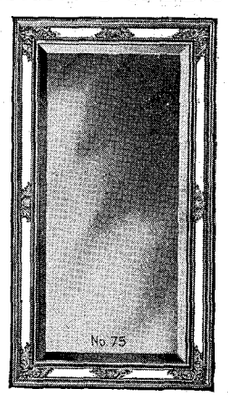
Dixon's Pencil Guide, *indexed by vocations*, tells the pencil for your special use. Sent *free* if you write.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.,
Department U Jersey City, N. J.

ESSAYS SPEECHES LECTURES etc., etc. written on any subject at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. All transactions confidential. Davis Page, 1773 Broadway, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PIER GLASS FREE WITH $10 WORTH OF LARKIN PRODUCTS



The Larkin Idea of Factory-to-Family dealing saves the middlemen's expenses and profits for thousands of of families annually. Instead of paying the retailer's high prices, you can buy from us, the manufacturers, $10.00 worth of

Larkin Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder, etc.,

and receive this $10.00 Pier Glass free; or you may select your premium from Silverware, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, Ranges, and hundreds of other home furnishings. You get a double retail value—just twice what the retailer gives.

The average family can use $10.00 worth of Larkin Products every few months, and that they are of highest quality is well known everywhere. Larkin Premiums always please in design, workmanship and finish—ask any Larkin customer.

WRITE FOR NEW PREMIUM LIST 72 and Larkin Product Booklet.
They interest every thrifty housekeeper.

Larkin Co.
Established, 1875. Buffalo, N. Y.

Refreshing Healthful Sleep

The dragging weight of heavy bedclothes destroys rest, increases insomnia, and prevents the benefits for which sleep is intended.

Camel's Hair Blankets

are lighter than the best wool, stronger, softer and warmer. HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS says: ***"More colds and rheumatic disorders have been contracted trying to sleep in cold and damp sheets than the ordinary traveler has any conception of. In my judgment a camel's hair blanket should find a place in the folder of every winter tourist."***

One 10-4 Blanket $5.50 — **10-4 Blankets $10.00** For Single Beds, per pair.
One 12-4 Blanket $7.50 — **12-4 Blankets $14.00** For Double Beds, per pair.

If desiring blankets we should be pleased to send them C. O. D. with the privilege of inspection.

CAMEL'S HAIR BLANKET COMPANY
NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS

and, of course, there was a vast throng in the city. Among those who attended the convention was a rather remarkable old chap nicknamed 'One-fingered Jimmy,' who had only a thumb left on his right hand, the result of a railroad accident. On that thumb was fastened a knife strapped with leather. With this knife he could whittle the most ingenious toys imaginable. An inmate of a home for superannuated railroad men, he never missed a convention, where he managed to sell a number of his toys and photographs.

"Prior to the public reception to President Roosevelt, the convention met and the President was elected an honorary member of the order, after which he was escorted to the platform, where he shook hands with the long line of members of the order as they filed past him. On either side of him were secret service men, who closely scrutinized each man as he approached. I was sitting near the front row, with the reporters, and had an excellent view of 'One-fingered Jimmy,' whom I had not seen before, as he passed me. Suddenly the glint of that knife caught my eye. I was paralyzed for the moment and could not speak or move. The secret service men did not see, lynx-eyed as they are.

"Roosevelt did not see or did see and knew the facts, I never learned which, but I do know this, that he took that knife and claw in his right hand and there was never a flicker of a muscle in his face. Of course, there was no danger. The old man was perfectly harmless and the knife was partially incased in the guard, but I didn't know that! Did Roosevelt?"

The Death of Nelson.—The recent celebration in England of the centenary of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar leads a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* to give a new view of how the famous Admiral was killed. To quote:

"The recent celebration brings to my remembrance a conversation I had once with a longshoreman of the name of Redwood, who lived in Swanson street, and whose father, in his younger days, fought under Nelson and was on board the *Victory* when the hero fell. Redwood himself had served in the British Navy under Sir Charles Napier. His wife kept aboarding house, and I boarded there for some time after my arrival in this country. This was over forty years ago.

"In talking with him, I happened to speak of Nelson having been shot from the enemy's ship, according to the usual historical accounts of the fight, when he stated that they were altogether in error in regard to the matter. He said that Nelson was shot by one of his own men, while the fight was going on, some of them having been flogged a short time before the battle, and that his own father was one of those who had been flogged, and knew which one of his comrades it was that shot him.

"That Redwood was honest and sincere in his belief of the truth of his statement I have never doubted; but, of course, its having actually been as he believed is an altogether different matter. Still, it may have been, and I would like to know if such a flogging occurred on the *Victory* within a few days before the battle, and if the name above given was that of one of the flogged."

How Lincoln Saved Two Innocent Men.—Under the heading, "The Lottery of Death," Lieut. James M. Stradling, who was a private in the First New Jersey Cavalry, in 1863, gives in the current *McClure's* a bit of war history never before published. The writer tells how Lincoln threatened to hang the son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, then a prisoner of war, in retaliation for the threatened execution of two Union officers by the Confederacy. This action of Lincoln's saved the lives of two innocent men, Capt. Henry W. Sawyer of the First New Jersey Cavalry, and Capt. John M. Flinn, of Indiana, who were confined in Libby Prison, and held as hostages for two Confederate Captains executed by Burnside. It was on July 6, 1863, that Sawyer and Flinn were chosen by lot to be hanged. Eight days later, we are told, the matter was in Lincoln's hands, and then—

"He could hardly credit the report, that the Confederate Government had determined to execute two

SAVE

50 to 90 Per Cent
ON BOOKS FOR X-MAS
A Train Load of Books
Big Book House Failed

We bought the entire stock of new and up-to-date books. We are closing them out at from 10 to 30 cents on the dollar.

These are Sample Prices:

Late copyrights were $1.50. Our price 38 cents. The 38 cent list includes "The Christian," "Call of the Wild," "Brewster's Millions," Graustark," "The Castaway," "David Harum," etc., Encyclopedia Brittanica, 10 vols., half leather, regularly $36.00, our price, $7.75. Charles Dickens' complete works, 15 vols., regularly, $15.00, our price, $2.95. Alex. Dumas and 25 other standard 5 vol. sets, regular $3.00, our price 75 cents set. **X-MAS SPECIAL. World's Best Poets. Shakespeare, Longfellow** and 48 others. De Luxe edition. Full leather padded, pure gold edges, regular $1.50. **Our price 70c each.**

Every book guaranteed to be new, perfect and satisfactory, or your money back without question or quibbling.

Practically any book or set of books you want at a fraction of the retail price WHILE THEY LAST. Get our free bargain list before ordering. Write for it to-day.

The David B. Clarkson Co.
Dept. 59, CHICAGO, ILL.

"A brilliant and stimulative book."

The Commonwealth of Man

By ROBERT A. HOLLAND, S. T. D.

Contents:
"The Man with the Hoe."
Progress by Property.
"Brother to the Ox."
The Ideal Man.
The Reign of the Plutocrat.
The Handiwork of the State.
The Future of Society.
The "Angelus"; or Man's "Reply to God."
"The Wages of Going On."
"The Sword of the Lord."
The Red Cross.

Some Comments:

"We have marked a dozen passages for quotation, and it would have been easy to have marked a hundred more. We prefer, however, to recommend the whole book unreservedly as well worthy of study, and especially by those who deem themselves, not always truly, to be friends of labor."—*Church Standard.*

"I am greatly pleased with the powerful blows, sturdy and incisive both, which you deliver upon the head of some of the fads that crowd our modern atmosphere."—Right Rev. D. S. TUTTLE, D.D., Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

200 pages. $1.25 net; by mail, $1.35.
Send for Descriptive Circular.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 West 23d St., New York

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930-84 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

Mount Xmas Photographs On Calendars

The most delightful and personal gifts you can make this Christmas—mount prints from your favorite negatives on art calendars. Send 10c in stamps for 20c worth of sample calendars postpaid.

THE CALENDAR CO., 5802 Prairie Ave., CHICAGO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIAMONDS on CREDIT

What is *your* knowledge of Diamonds? Could *you* tell the proper price of a genuine Diamond? Could *you* detect a brilliant, imitation stone from the genuine? If not, don't take risks when you buy. Make sure of getting a genuine Diamond at the *lowest market price*, by ordering from a house of *national reputation*. Ours is the oldest Diamond House in the Trade. We give a guarantee of genuineness with every Diamond we sell, and to persons of good character we give terms of credit. *Transactions strictly confidential.*

20% Down and 10% per Month

By importing Diamonds "in the rough," polishing them here and selling them direct to consumers, we can quote prices 20% lower than any competitor. If you can duplicate our values at your dealer's, we will take back your purchase and refund your money. *Send for our free catalogue number 13*

J. M. LYON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1843

65-67-69 Nassau Street New York

IF IT'S TO BE MENDED

Dennison's

Glue, Paste or Mucilage

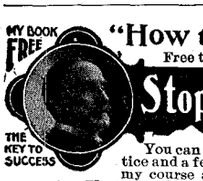
will do it! The Patent Pin Tube makes it a pleasure to use Dennison's Adhesives. The "Pin Tube" makes this difference—contents always air-tight, cannot become too thick or sour—no cork, stopper or cap to get stuck fast, just a pin to pull out, and out it always comes, and leaves a clear passage for the contents. No brush that gets hard—apply the material direct from the little hole in the tube—just enough—no waste—none spilled—a clean operation.

If Dennison's adhesives are not for sale at your dealer's, a Patent Pin Tube of Glue, Paste or Mucilage will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts. Please address Dept. 22 at our nearest store.

Dennison Manufacturing Company,

The Tag Makers.

Boston, 26 Franklin St.
New York, 15 John St.
Philadelphia, 1007 Chestnut St.
Chicago, 128 Franklin St.
St. Louis, 418 North 4th St.



"How to Remember"

Free to Readers of this Publication

Stop-Forgetting

You can stop forgetting by a little practice and a few simple rules. You can study my course anywhere, any time, in spare moments. **You are no greater intellectually than your memory.** Simple, inexpensive. Increases business capacity, social standing by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, business details, study. Develops will, concentration, conversation, public speaking, writing, etc. Write to-day for free copy of my interesting booklet, "How to Remember." Address

DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 754 Kimball Hall, Chicago

PATENTS

Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade-Marks, etc., sent free. Patents procured through Munn & Co., receive free notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

MUNN & CO., 359 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE: 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Union officers without a trial by court martial, or a judge, or a jury, and yet there was the positive evidence clearly stated in Captain Sawyer's letter. It was a new phase of war which startled him, for it was fraught with dire consequences, and was a dangerous precedent to establish.

"He revolved over in his mind what course to pursue in order to save the two gallant officers from the gallows, and yet not establish a precedent which could not be justly and honorably defended before the whole civilized world. He felt that the Confederate Government had erred, and that it could not maintain such a position, for the two spies who had been executed by General Burnside, were guilty beyond a question of a doubt, and as all nations in time of war give spies but short shrift, he felt confident that the Confederate Government would recede from such an unfortunate position after having given the matter due reflection; but while it was reflecting, some powerful measure must be conceived and resorted to that the lives of Captains Sawyer and Flinn might be saved.

"The next morning when Captain Whilldin and Mrs. Sawyer called, the President informed them, that he did not make up his mind, and did not arrive at a final decision in the case until three o'clock in the morning, and after that time he had slept peacefully and felt greatly refreshed, for he believed his plan would save the two gallant men who were at that moment fighting the rats and vermin in Libby Prison."

President Lincoln's plan, in substance, was that if Sawyer and Flinn were executed, Brig.-Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, and another Confederate officer would be hanged in retaliation, and orders to that effect were sent to the Confederate authorities. To quote again:

"Sawyer and Flinn were fed on corn-bread and water in the dungeon, which was so damp that their clothes mildewed. The 16th came at last, and with great anxiety they awaited all day for the coming of their executioners, but the long day passed and they were not molested. After remaining twenty days in the dungeon, they were relieved and placed on the same footing as the other officers. They remained in Libby Prison until March, 1864, when at last the prison doors opened, and they were conducted to a wagon, and thence to a boat on the James River, and then, and not until then, did it dawn upon them that they were to be exchanged. The boat steamed down the river to City Point, the place for the exchange of prisoners, and as Captain Sawyer and Captain Flinn were being assisted from the boat (for they were greatly emaciated and too weak to walk), they met Gen. W. H. F. Lee and Capt. Robert H. Tyler, coming on the boat. General Lee and Captain Sawyer exchanged greetings, and congratulated each other on their escape from being hanged. Gen. Neal Dow and Captains Sawyer and Flinn were exchanged for Gen. W. H. F. Lee and Capt. R. H. Tyler.

"Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in a recent communication, states that when 'Gen. George Washington Custis Lee, an elder brother of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, heard what was contemplated by the Federal Government, and being a bachelor and his brother a married man with children, he sent a communication to the Federal authorities, stating that if they would release his brother he would come down and be shot in his place. Gen. George Washington Custis Lee, was then an Aide-de-camp on the staff of Mr. Jefferson Davis.'

"The sad affair had ended. The prophesy of President Lincoln, that he believed his plan would save the lives of the doomed men, had proved true. Captain Sawyer returned to his New Jersey home, but he never fully recovered from the privations he suffered in Libby Prison."

A Lawsuit About "De Profundis."— Oscar Wilde's posthumous work, "De Profundis," has occasioned an unexpected lawsuit. Wilde, it will be recalled, died bankrupt, and the official receiver of bankruptcy recently ordered that all the royalties and other incomes belonging to the Wilde estate should be collected to reimburse English creditors. According to *Figaro* (Paris), the case stands as follows:

"It appears that the royalties on 'De Profundis' are going to escape, as the manuscript belongs to Mr. Robert Ross, to whom Oscar Wilde gave it during his lifetime. Now it has been many times decided in the

Glass

Some people think that glass is glass.

Lamp-chimney glass is different from cut glass, window glass, bottle glass.

A glass may be just the thing for a telescope lens, but useless for a lamp-chimney.

MACBETH'S chimneys (my name on every one) are made of lamp chimney glass.

My Index to lamps and their chimneys tells all about lamps and lamp-chimneys. I will gladly mail it free to all who take the trouble of writing for it. Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

ON 30 NIGHTS' TRIAL

If no dealer in your town sells the **Garvy Patent Diamond Bed Spring, send us** $7.00 and size of bed and we will ship, prepaid express or freight, one of our famous

Garvy Diamond Patent Bed Springs $7

Guaranteed for 20 Years. **Look for trade-mark.**

The best in the world at any price. Sleep on it 30 nights and if not found to be the most comfortable spring you ever slept on, return it at our expense and get your money. Nothing like it on the market. The weight is distributed over the entire bed surface. The Diamond Springs do the work. Never tears the mattress. Strongest steel frame made. Never twists out of shape, never loses elasticity. Yields gently and gracefully, but never sags under weight. Needs no supports.

GARVY PATENTED DIAMOND BED SPRING

Send for free booklet, "How to Choose a Bed Spring."

THE GARVY CO., 77 Norton St., Chicago

Makers of Bed Springs, Sanitary Steel Couches.

Asthma

Climates wear out. Smokes, Sprays, or any single medicine relieve only temporarily. Our **CONSTITUTIONAL** treatment, founded 1883, is for permanently eliminating the **CAUSE** of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that the old symptoms or attacks will not return. Write for **BOOK 25 A**, containing reports of many illustrative cases to prove this. Mailed FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

English courts that all royalties from a posthumous work go to the possessor of the manuscript. The sum realized from the sale of the book in England amounts to $4,500, and it is this sum that the official receiver of bankruptcy claims from the editor, to whom he has signified his opposition to the payment of the money to Mr. Ross. We are assured that Mr. Ross has decided to push his claim and that he hopes to make it good.

"In a letter addressed to the translator of the French edition, Mr. Ross recently explained the reason he published only about a third of his friend's manuscript, the suppressed parts being, he says 'of too intimate and personal a nature.' There is a rumor in London that Mr. Ross, indignant at the crying injustice done the memory of the author, the sons left by him, and likewise to himself, has decided to publish the manuscript in its entirety. This rumor has caused much scandal, for the unpublished portions of the manuscript contain a full account of Wilde's career, his trial and imprisonment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Triumphant.—"I'd like that tooth, please," said the small boy, after the dentist had extracted the small torment.

"Certainly, my little man, but why do you want it?" queried the dentist, handing it over.

"Well, sir," responded the gratified boy, "I'm going to take it home, and I'm going to stuff it full of sugar. Then I'm going to put it on a plate, and" (with a triumphant grin) "watch it ache."—*New York World.*

Sermon of the Stove.—"De preacher wuzn't feelin' good las' meetin' day, an' he made de stove preach de sermon."

"Made de stove preach?"

"Yes—made it red hot fum top ter bottom, an' den tol' de sinners ter take a good look at it, an' go ter thinkin'!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Then She Yielded.—THE HEIRESS: "But how can you love me when I'm so cross-eyed?"

THE SUITOR: "You're not cross-eyed, dear. Your eyes are so pretty that they can't help trying to look into each other—that's all."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Revised a Little.—

Under a spreading motor car
The village Smithy lays.
The Smith, a foxy man is he;
He's struck a job that pays.
No horse he shoes, for o'er his door,
The sign "*Garage*" displays.

—*Brooklyn Life.*

At the Thanksgiving Dinner.—UNCLE JOHN: "My goodness, Tommy, you eat an awful lot for such a little fellow."

TOMMY: "I spect I aren't so little as I looks from the outside."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

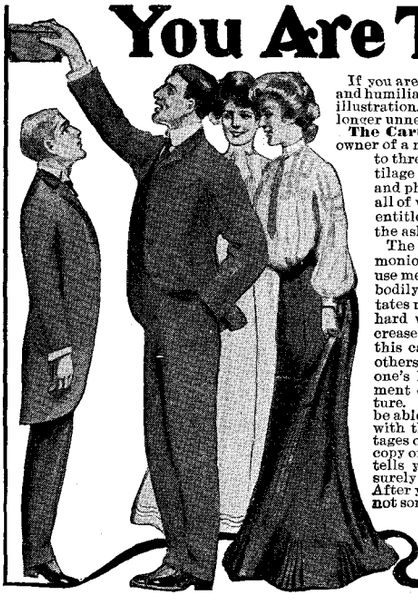
An Order Mistimed.—A celebrated Continental specialist to whom time was literally money and who was possessed of a fiery temper made it a rule that all patients should undress before entering his consulting room so as not to waste any of his valuable time.

"Infallible"

BRINGS DOWN THE DUCKS.
THE SMOKELESS POWDER PAR EXCELLENCE.

Laflin & Rand Powder Company
New York City

You Are Too Short



If you are short you will appreciate the unpleasant and humiliating position of the little man in the above illustration. But you are probably unaware that it is no longer unnecessary to be short and uncomfortable.

The Cartilage Company, of Rochester, N. Y., is the owner of a method whereby it is possible to add from two to three inches to the stature. It is called the "Cartilage System" because it is based upon a scientific and physiological method of expanding the cartilage, all of which is clearly and fully explained in a booklet entitled **"How to Grow Tall,"** which is yours for the asking.

The Cartilage System builds up the entire body harmoniously. It not only increases the height, but its use means better health, more nerve force, increased bodily development and longer life. Its use necessitates no drugs, no internal treating, no operation, no hard work, no big expense. Your height can be increased, no matter what your age or sex may be, and this can be done at home without the knowledge of others. This new and original method of increasing one's height has received the enthusiastic endorsement of physicians and instructors in physical culture. If you would like to add to your height, so as to be able to see in a crowd, walk without embarrassment with those who are tall, and enjoy the other advantages of proper height, you should write at once for a copy of our free booklet **"How to Grow Tall."** It tells you how to accomplish these results quickly, surely and permanently. Nothing is left unexplained. After you read it, your only wonder will be "Why did **not** some one think of it before!" Write to-day—

THE CARTILAGE COMPANY,
386 A, Unity Bldg., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WARM FEET

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet; the greatest life-protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even if standing in water, snow and ice. Send stamp for book of information THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Chicago, Ill., 163 Mentor Bldg., State and Monroe Streets.

STRAIGHT LEGS

If yours are not so, they will appear straight and trim if you wear our Pneumatic or Cushion Rubber Forms. Adjusted instantly. Impossible to detect, easy as a garter. Highly recommended by army and navy officers, actors, tailors, physicians and men of fashion. Write for photo-illustrated book and testimonials, mailed under plain letter seal.

The ALISON CO., Dept. L
BUFFALO, N. Y.

5% Increased Security
Increased Income

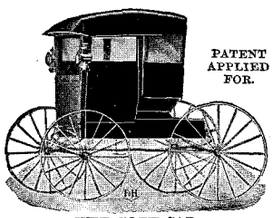
ASSETS of $1,750,000 and New York State Banking Department supervision protect our investors, while the regular receipt of five per cent. per annum substantially increases the ordinary income from small savings. On request we will refer you to those in your own State or immediate locality who have invested through us, and we will send you full information concerning our safe mail investment system, carrying accounts of $25 and upward.

Assets $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits, $150,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

The Man Behind the Glass

Cheerfully Challenges the Many Changes of the Weather and Rides in Comfort.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

THE COZY CAB.

Ask for Catalogue C.

FOUTS & HUNTER CO.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

For a Gift

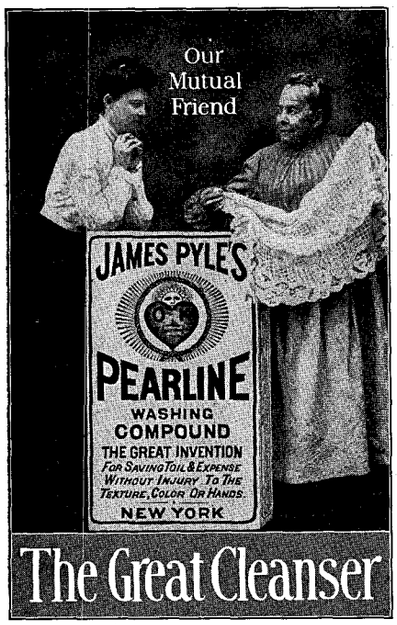
the Anniversary Clock is the ideal remembrance for the Anniversary day—it is a rare gift that will last a lifetime, combining both beauty and utility. For your next anniversary gift, order one of our handsome

400 Day Clocks

and you will have the satisfaction of knowing your gift will be prized a lifetime. Price $15.60 express prepaid in the U. S. Write us today and we will send you our booklet "Anniversary Time."

Anderton & Son, Dept. F, Dayton, Ohio.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ELECTRO-SILICON SILVER POLISH

Is the **KING OF ITS KIND**

and so acknowledged by more than a million housekeepers throughout the civilized world. It keeps new silver always new—in brilliancy—and makes old silver look like new. It's unlike all others.

Trial quantity—to prove its peculiar merits—for the asking. At grocers, druggists and post-paid 15 cts. (stamps).

Electro-Silicon Silver Soap for washing and polishing Gold and Silver has equal merits, 15 cts.

"SILICON," 32 Cliff Street, New York.

Vapo-Cresolene

For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to asthmatics. All Druggists.

Send for descriptive booklet

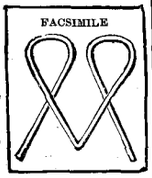
Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE



NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 Copies** from pen-written and **50 Copies** from type-written original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, ***without deposit***, on ***ten* (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓ or **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO. Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

One day a meek-looking little man entered with all his clothes on. "What do you mean by coming in like that?" said the doctor, in a rage. "Go and strip at once!"

"But I——" faltered the man.

"I tell you I've no time to waste," yelled the doctor, and the poor man left the room in haste. When his turn came he re-entered the room. "Now, then," said the doctor, "that's better. What can I do for you?"

"I called to collect your subscription for the benevolent society."—*The Tatler* (London).

Wicked Boy.—"Get a pail of water an' come quick! The chicking house is afire an' the hens is so excited with the heat that every one of 'em is layin' fried eggs!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Tactful Pastor.—PARSON COOPAH: "De choir will now sing dat beautiful hymn, "We Hain't Got Long To Stay Here;" arter singin' which dey will consider demselves discharged and file out quietly. We will hab only congregational singin' hereafter."—*Puck*.

Brighter Side.—MR. KICKER: "Waiter, these oysters are very small and they are not fresh, either."

WAITER: "Then it's a good thing they're small, ain't it, sir?"—*Chicago News*.

If He Lives Near Enough.—The following appeared in the inquiry column of the Baltimore *News*: To the Editor—"Could a man reach his home in thirty-five minutes if he walked at the rate of six miles an hour? INTERESTED."

Plenty of Time for Action.—The police magistrates so often admonish woman complainants to come back and report any further wrongdoing on the part of husbands who have been released that they fall into the habit of repeating the admonition on every occasion in which a man and wife are concerned. The other day a woman told Magistrate Moss that her husband had threatened to kill her.

"Very well, madam, if he does, you come back and tell me and I will punish him," replied the magistrate mechanically.—*New York Sun*.

Not on the Prescription.—DOCTOR (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill): "Has he had any lucid intervals?"

MRS. PERKINS (with dignity): "'E's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor."—*Kansas City Independent*.

On the Trolley Car.—A pretty Irish girl, fresh from the old country, sat in a trolley car looking at the strange American country with modest interest.

She had soft gray eyes, a face like roses and lilies, beautiful hair and white teeth.

"Your fare, miss," said the conductor, pausing before her.

She blushed and bit her lip.

"Your fare, miss," he repeated.

"Sure," said the girl, "an' what if I be? Ye must not be repeatin' it like that before folks."—*New York Tribune*.

Proud of His English.—"Ah, ma foi! how he is like his father? A chip of ze old blockhead, is he not?"—*The Gentlewoman* (London).

The Test of Courage.—SHE: "You men are such cowards."

HE: "Anyhow, one of us married you!"—*Punch*.

His Verdict.—WOODBY RITER: "I've always thought it would be fine to be a poet."

EDITOR: "It certainly should be fine, or imprisonment, or both."—*Philadelphia Press*.

Stuck Fast.—An amusing incident occurred in one of our rural churches a short time ago. The minister gave out the hymn, "I Love to Steal Awhile Away," etc. The regular precentor being absent, the duty devolved upon a good old deacon, who commenced, "I love to steal," and then broke down, Raising his voice a little higher, he then sang, "I love to steal." At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration, and roared out, "I love to steal." The

Earning Money

Any one—man, woman, boy, girl—can do it and no experience is necessary. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST have made it sure. All you need is faith in yourself. If you think you're going to amount to something, write to

The Curtis Publishing Company
E 82 Arch St., Philadelphia

and get your start now.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP CREAM POWDER DENTAL CR.

FOR THE FACE

Curative while cleansing, a positive boon to sensitive skin. Woodbury's Facial Soap is everywhere endorsed for its true face value.

Send 10 cts. for samples of all four preparations.

The Andrew Jergens Co., Sole Licensee, Cin. O

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

is scientifically prepared under the most improved method, insuring cleanliness in every detail of manufacture, and consequently is

PURE—SWEET—DIGESTIBLE.

No disagreeable taste or odor and Always Produces Satisfactory Results

SOLD ONLY IN FLAT, OVAL BOTTLES, BEARING NAME OF

Schieffelin & Co. New York, Sole Agents

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS
Earn from $25 to $100 a week, in the Advertising Business. Taught by mail. Prospectus will tell how.
PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY
Address either office { 93 Wabash Av., Chic. / 152 Nassau St., N. Y.

MY FREE BOOK

Is called **"How Money Grows"** and tells: How to tell a good investment; how to invest small sums; how you can convert $100 into $358.83; how to guard against poor investments, etc., etc. If you are able to save $10 or more a month from your income you should not fail to own a copy. NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT of any investment but full to the brim with information that everyone should possess before they invest a dollar. Ask for it on a postal and I'll send it FREE by return mail.

W. M. OSTRANDER, 599 North American Bldg., Philada.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

effort was too much. Every one but the parson was laughing. He rose, and with the utmost coolness said: "Seeing our brother's propensities, let us pray!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Ted's Beginning.—The new assistant rector was trying to impress upon the mind of his young son the difference between his own position and that of his superior. "Now, Ted," he ended, "I want you to remember to be very polite to the rector. We are strangers, and I am only the assistant; it becomes us to be extremely courteous. Some day, perhaps, I shall be rector, myself."

The next day the boy was walking with his father when they met the dignified rector.

"Hello!" promptly began Ted. "Pop's been tellin' me 'bout you—how you're the real thing, an' he's just the hired man an' we got to knuckle under. But some day he may be It himself, an' then you'll see!"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

A Letter from College.—

"Your Henry's fractured, mother dear,
Upon the gridiron sporty;
His feet betwixt the goal post near,
At fourteen yards he left an ear,
A collar bone at forty.

"A doctor now, with loving care,
His cartilage is tacking;
They say he will not miss his hair
And nearly all his ribs are there,
Tho several bones are lacking.

"He holds his thorax with a groan
And says it hurts a little;
His coaches say, in awe-struck tone,
They'd not have done it had they known
That Henry was so brittle.

"They say that Henry didn't lack
The talent and the training;
At half he was a crackajack—
(You couldn't make a quarterback
Of what there is remaining).

"Alas! he had the proper stuff,
Tho rather tall and slender;
And tho his fate is somewhat rough
'Tis not because the game's too tough,
But Henry is too tender."

—*Wallace Irwin in the New York Globe.*

A Pointer.—SERGEANT: "Where are you going, Smith?"

SMITH: "To fetch water."

SERGEANT: "In those disreputable trousers?"

SMITH: "No, sergeant; in this 'ere pail."—*Tit-Bits.*

Her Unseemly Perversity.—MRS. HUNKS: "I wish you wouldn't be so positive. There are two sides to every question."

OLD HUNKS (with a roar): "Well, that's no reason why you should always be on the wrong side!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Conundrum.—"Why is a clock like a vain, pretty young lady?"

"I fail to see any resemblance. Why?"

"Because it is all face and figure, has no head to speak of, is hard to stop when once it is wound up, and has a striking way of calling attention to itself every hour in the day."—*Baltimore American.*

His Just Dues.—"See here, May," said Jack to his mannish sister, "I don't mind your inroads upon my haberdashery, but you might at least give me a testimonial letter."

"How do you mean?" she demanded.

"Well, you might say something like this: 'Dear Jack: Since using your shirts and collars I am a new woman.'"—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

He Had a Personal Interest.—Blankville is a small place, but has enough enterprising citizens to maintain a lecture course. One of the lecturers delivered an interesting discourse on the wonders of radium.

He told of its discovery, its enormous cost and the great things that were expected of it in the future. At the close of his remarks he said he would be glad to

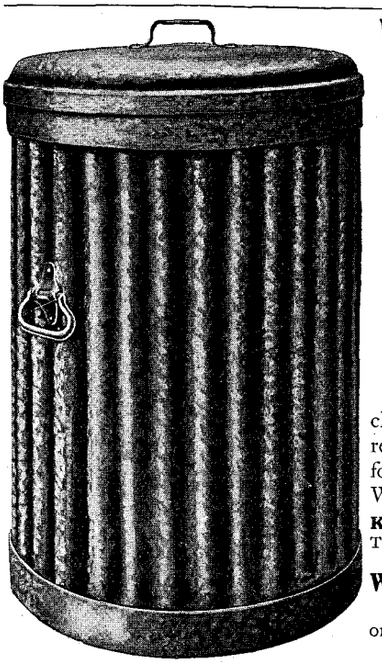
Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The Peerless Seasoning

Some appetites need to be tempted. Dishes which are ordinarily flat and tasteless may be made just the reverse by proper seasoning. Soups, Fish, Roasts, Gravies, Salads, etc., are given a delicious flavor by adding **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.** No other "just as good."

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.



Write us for name of dealer in your town who sells

Witt's Corrugated Can

The only safe can to have in your cellar for furnace ashes.

Absolutely fireproof—made of corrugated steel, close-fitting lid. Bottom of can is above the floor; rests on rim only. By far the most economical can for you to buy. First cost may be a little more, but Witt's will last longer than two of any other can.

Known by "Witt's Can" stamped in lid and bottom.

THREE SIZES: No. 1—15¾x25 in., No. 2—18x25 in., No. 3—20½x25 in.

Witt's Pail (*5 and 7 gal.*) *for ashes and garbage.*

Witt's Cans and Pails are sold on approval, and not one has ever been returned by the purchaser. *Write us.*

THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

FIRST FOLIO SHAKESPEARE
Photographic facsimile of the famous British Museum Volume, over 1,000 pages, $2.50.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

WHY Men Do Not Go to Church
A bold and vigorous discussion by Rev. Cortland Myers, 16mo, Clo. 60c.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs. 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

TO THE MAN WHO DOESN'T DRINK
WE ARE ABLE TO OFFER
Sound, Economical Insurance.

You want your money to buy you as much real protection as it can **with absolute safety.** As a non-drinker you are a far safer risk than a drinker. Why should you pay as high a rate as he for your insurance?

HAVE YOU WATCHED THE PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE?

IT ISSUES ALL APPROVED FORMS OF POLICIES AND SAVES YOU MONEY.

Its record is a vindication of honest and conservative methods and it stands to-day as the only Company in America which gives to a temperance man the direct benefits of his temperance principles in a reduced cost of insurance. The Company is thoroughly sound and managed in the most economical manner. The expenses of operating are absolutely and arbitrarily limited and the surplus can only be invested in first mortgages on improved city property. Positively no stock or bonds are any part of our assets. There has been paid to beneficiaries over $1,325,000.00. We invite your candid correspondence. Many readers of this magazine are present policy-holders, some having been with us for years. Write to-day and address

B. V. MASON, Supt., - - - 253 Broadway, New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOVERNOR CARTER

"I have always believed that if Taro-ena could be supplied to those who are suffering from indigestion it would in many cases prove a blessing."
—Executive Chambers, Honolulu, June 21, 1905.

SECRETARY ATKINSON

"I have a great deal of faith in Taro-ena as a food. The people of Hawaii have long known its value."
—Honolulu, June 11, 1905.

EX-MINISTER THURSTON

"The root of the taro is the staple article of Hawaiian diet, and has produced the most athletic race of the Pacific. Taro-ena is a preparation of cooked taro in the form of flour. I have repeatedly visited the factory where Taro-ena is made, and certify that it is a pure and unadulterated product of taro. From personal use for a number of years, I can recommend it in the highest terms as a food for both the sick and the well. It is constantly recommended as a food for invalids and infants by all of the local physicians, in preference to the artificial foods prepared abroad."

Taroena

New Tuber Food

For Infants, Invalids, Dyspeptics

By mail, prepaid anywhere, 50c.; large, $1.00, hospital, $3.00 (cheapest); or at drug stores. **SAMPLE 10c.**, enough for four meals, including interesting book on "Taro-ena, the food that digests itself." Order at once.

Taro Food Co., Box T, Danbury, Conn.

DENTACURA

Tooth Paste

Differs from the ordinary dentifrice in minimizing the causes of decay. Endorsed by thousands of Dentists. It is deliciously flavored, and a delightful adjunct to the dental toilet. For sale at best stores. 25c. per tube. Avoid substitutes. Send for our **free** book "Taking Care of the Teeth," which contains valuable information concisely written.

DENTACURA COMPANY
144 ALLING ST., NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

25¢

Owes its popularity to proved facts—Complete manicure set—fits pocket or purse—trims, files and removes hang-nails better than scissors or knife—Warranted—Sterling silver handle, $1.00.

Send two-cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."

H. C. COOK CO.,
17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

3 Months Free

If you are interested in any kind of investment, Oil, Mining, Plantation, Industrial, Lands, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., send us your name and address and we will send you The Investor's Review for three months free of charge. A journal of advice for investors. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning new enterprises. Knowledge is power. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing. Write to-day

INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1390 Gaff Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Game GOOD yet EASY. If dealer hasn't "Hike" send his name, we'll send it **prepaid** Play-know it-then send 50c or return cards. **Ideal** gift-suitable-always pleases. Home Amusement Co. 240 Warren Av Chicago

answer any question his hearers might feel like asking him as to particulars he had overlooked or not made perfectly plain.

After a pause of a few minutes an earnest-looking man rose and said there was one question he would like to ask.

"What is it?" said the lecturer.

"I'd like to know," responded the man, a spasm of pain contorting his features, "if radium will cure bunions?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Prophetic.—BRABANTIO: "Thou art a villain."
IAGO: "You are a Senator."

But it was not until very recent times that the full force of this retort could be appreciated.—*Kansas City Times.*

Sadness of It.—"Ah, darling," remarked Newed, "I see you have prepared some pudding with your own little hands. What kind is it, pet?"

"T-that," sobbed Mrs. Newed, "is b-bread."—*Chicago News.*

Quite Too Long.—An old lady of his flock once called upon Dr. Gill with a grievance. The doctor's neckbands were too long for her ideas of ministerial humility, and, after a long harangue on the sin of pride, she intimated that she had brought a pair of scissors with her, and would be pleased if her dear pastor would permit her to cut them down to her notions of propriety.

The doctor not only listened patiently, but handed over the offending white bands to be operated upon. When she had cut them to her satisfaction and returned the bibs, it was the doctor's turn.

"Now," said he, "you must do me a good turn also."

"Yes, that I will, doctor. What can it be?"

"Well, you have something about you which is a deal too long and which causes me no end of trouble, and I should like to see it shorter."

"Indeed, dear sir, I will not hesitate. What is it? Here are the scissors; use them as you please."

"Come, then," said the sturdy divine; "good sister, put out your tongue."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

November 4.—The Czar signs a manifesto restoring Constitutional Government to Finland. Russia generally is quieter, with signs in St. Petersburg and other cities of a return to normal life. Details from Odessa show that the Jewish quarter there has been wiped out, and that more than 5,500 wounded are in the hospitals as a result of the anti-Jewish riots.

November 6.—Rioting, attacks on Jews and general anarchy prevail at many points. The Russia Government appeals to the people for their confidence, and asks them to cease disorders.

November 7.—Count Witte promises to support a constituent assembly for Russia based on universal suffrage.

November 9.—Fifty people are killed and a large amount of property destroyed in a mutiny of Russian sailors at Cronstadt. The Czar removes General Trepoff, Governor of St. Petersburg, and grants universal suffrage.

November 10.—Martial law is declared at Cronstadt and order is restored. Poland's political parties unite in naming a delegation to see the Czar and demand autonomy and a parliament.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 4.—The report of the commissioner to investigate conditions in the Kongo, appointed by King Leopold, attributes the atrocities complained of to natives.

United States Consul Lay, at Canton, declares that the anti-American boycott agitation is responsible for the massacre of missionaries.

November 5.—The Socialist crusade in Austria for universal suffrage causes rioting in Vienna and Prague.

President Castro of Venezuela offers a compromise by which the French Cable Company is permitted to send messages, pending an arrangement.

November 6.—Great crowds of wives of London's unemployed march through the streets, while a deputation present their grievances to Premier Balfour.

Castro's reply is said to be unsatisfactory in Paris, but the negotiations are continued.

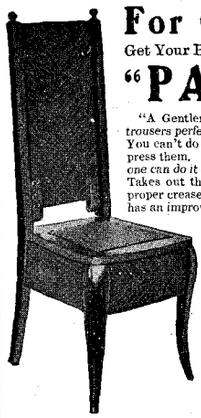
The Cuban Congress meets in Havana, and President Palma's message is read in both houses.

For Christmas

Get Your Husband, Son or Brother, a

"PAN-TOG"

"A Gentlemen's Dressing Chair." Creases *trousers perfectly by applying 500 lbs pressure.* You can't do it by stretching them. You must press them. That's what a tailor does. Anyone *can do it themself if they have a Pan-Tog.* Takes out the bag and wrinkles. Puts in the proper crease. No tailor bills. No bother. It has an improved hanger for coat and vest, *and* contains a compartment for slippers, shoes, shoe polish and other things. A low seat assures an easy position in lacing shoes This chair is a handsome piece of furniture; in quartered oak, golden finish or birch mahogan ized.



PRICE ONLY $12.50

Freight prepaid to any point in the U. S.

An illustrated, descriptive folder tells more about it and contains the enthusiastic endorsement of gentlemen who are using it. Folder sent on request. Address

CENTRAL MANTEL CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
1216 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
AGENTS WANTED

Pat. Dec 31st, 1901

Jaeger UNDER WEAR

If you want an underwear that *wears* better, *feels* better and *protects* better than any other in the market, you must have **"Jaeger."** *Seven weights to choose from.*

Catalogue explains everything. Free, with samples.

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores.
New York: 306 Fifth Av., 157 B'way; Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.; Boston: 228 Boylston St.; Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.; Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all principal cities.

CALOX The Oxygen Tooth Powder

The only dentifrice that cleans, whitens and polishes the teeth. *Look at your teeth* in the glass every day after using CALOX and see them grow whiter.

THE OXYGEN DOES IT.

Sample for several days' trial sent free on application.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton St., New York.

ARE YOU DEAF?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for Catalogue.
Wm. A. Willis & Co., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A., dies in London.

November 8.—An uprising in Santo Domingo is reported, and an American warship is ordered to Macoris.

A general strike on the Austrian railways is feared; ten thousand men are already out.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 7.—Reports from New York indicate the reelection of Mayor McClellan by a plurality of about 3,500, and District Attorney Jerome by 16,000. Governor Herrick (Rep.) is defeated for Governor of Ohio by Pattison (Dem.) by a plurality of over 50,000; and "Boss" Cox, at the overthrow of his "machine" in Cincinnati, announces his retirement from politics. John B. Moran (Ind.) defeats the machine candidate in Boston for the District Attorneyship. Curtis Guild (Rep.) and George H. Utter (Rep.) are elected Governors in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, respectively. Eugene E. Schmitz (Union Labor) is reelected mayor of San Francisco, and Ezra Thompson (Anti-Mormon) is elected mayor of Salt Lake City. The Democrats elect their candidate for governor in Virginia and in Maryland the Poe amendment to the State Constitution limiting the franchise is defeated.

November 8.—William R. Hearst, the defeated candidate for mayor on the Municipal Ownership ticket, takes steps to contest the election in New York, charging gross frauds by Tammany Hall. The Massachusetts Democrats ask a recount on the lieutenant-governorship.

November 10.—Twelve election officials are indicted by the New York Grand Jury, after hearing evidence of fraud presented by W. R. Hearst.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 4.—Secretary Taft, at Panama, declares himself as pleased with the general condition of affairs in the Canal Zone.

Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, notifies Secretary of State Root that Germany is ready to begin negotiations for a new trade treaty with the United States.

Prince Louis of Battenberg is the guest at a State dinner given by President Roosevelt at the White House.

Bank-Examiner R. H. Mattern is removed by the Comptroller of the Currency on account of his failure to discover the conditions existing in the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, Pa.

November 5.—A supplementary report on the condition of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, made by the New York State Commissioner of Insurance, is made public.

November 6.—President Roosevelt informs prominent Jews, who appealed to him, that he can not intervene at this time to prevent the slaughter of their coreligionists in Russia.

November 7.—The coroner's inquest at Mount Vernon, Ohio, shows that the Kenyon College student had been bound to the tracks upon which he met his death.

Midshipman Branch, son of a New York banker, dies at Annapolis from the effects of a fight with another midshipman.

November 8.—Prince Louis and the visiting British squadron sail from Annapolis for New York.

President Roosevelt tells the Oklahoma delegates that he will recommend single statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Governor Hock, of Kansas, declares that unless an effectual method of curbing the trusts is found, a wave of socialism will sweep the country.

William T. Richards, famous as an artist of marine views, dies at Newport, R. I.

State Superintendent of Insurance Vandiver, of Missouri, revokes the license of the New York Life, authorizing it do business in that State.

November 9.—Another appeal on behalf of the persecuted Russian Jews is made to President Roosevelt by Simon Wolf.

Prince Louis of Battenberg arrives at New York.

The Southern Conference on Quarantine and Immigration meets at Chattanooga.

The New York Life obtains a restraining order, prohibiting State Superintendent of Insurance Vandiver, of Missouri, from enforcing his order excluding the New York Life from the State.

November 10.—The President orders that the consular service rules be changed so as to put appointments and promotions on a merit basis.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, is indicted for the third time on the charge of receiving money from a broker's concern which was under investigation by the Post Office Department.

The President asks Secretary Bonaparte for a report on special features in the case of the death of Midshipman Branch at Annapolis.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning. THE PROPER THING is SAPOLIO. =Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

NERVOUSNESS Exhausted or Debilitated Nerve Force from any Cause.

Relieved by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA (Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL'S Formula) and WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL

They contain no Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, Morphia, Strychnia, Opium, Alcohol, etc.

The Specific Pill is purely vegetable, has been tested and prescribed by physicians, and has proven to be the best, safest, and most effective treatment known to medical science for restoring Vitality, no matter how originally impaired, as it reaches the root of the ailment. Our remedies are the best of their kind, and contain only the best and purest ingredients that money can buy and science produce; therefore we cannot offer free samples.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Box, by Sealed Mail. No Humbug, C. O. D., or Treatment Scheme.

PERSONAL OPINIONS: Dear Sirs: I have used a bottle of your Hypophosphites of Manganese for liver and kidney complaints in my own person and received much benefit, so I will enclose five dollars and will ask you to send me as much as you can by express prepaid for that amount, until we can get it through the regular channels. I am confident it is just what I have been in search of for many years. I am prescribing your Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and am pleased with the preparation. Yours sincerely Dr. T. J. WEST.

I know of no remedy in the whole Materia Medica equal to your Specific Pill for Nervous Debility.—ADOLPH BEHRE, M.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, New York.

Send for free treatise, securely sealed. Winchester & Co., Chemists, 609 Beekman Bldg., N.Y. Established 1858.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

Trade Mark

Restores Gray, Streaked or Bleached Hair, or Mustache instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons, and is not sticky nor greasy. Sold by all druggists, or we will send you a Trial size for Postpaid; large size (eight times as much) 60 cents. 20c

PACIFIC TRADING CO., 213 Nichols Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

KLIPS Bind Papers. A Volume a Minute. Sample dozen 75 cents. Price-list Free. Covers to order. Best thing for Reading Rooms. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass. Agents Wanted.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's. Louisiana, Mo.

MY MUSICAL MEMORIES

A volume of reminiscences, including chapters on early life and recollections, hearing music, old violins, Paganini, Wagner, Wagner's Operas, and Liszt. REV. H. R. HAWEIS, A.M. 12mo, Cloth, 283 pp., $1.00; Paper, 25 cents.

"Those who know the charm and clearness of Mr. Haweis's style in descriptive musical essays will need no commendation of these 'Memories,' which are not only vivid but critical."—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

THE STORY OF DELUSION AND HUMBUG IN MEDICINE

It is the story of strange practices and beliefs, of magicians, charlatans, and quacks of all descriptions, whose knaveries, mummeries and nonsense were the prevailing practises in medicine until the dawn of natural science 200 years ago and which still linger here and there in our own day.

SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE

By Prof. Dr. HUGO MAGNUS

Authorized translation from the German. Edited by Dr. JULIUS L. SALINGER, Physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, etc., etc.

In the field of medicine superstition has exhibited itself in the most interesting and varied phases. This book defines medical superstition; considers theism in its relation to medicine and in its struggle with the physico-mechanical theory of life; advances the view that religion has been the supporter of medical superstition; points out the influence exerted by philosophy upon the form and origin of medical superstition; tells of the relations between natural science and medical superstition; discusses the influence exerted by medicine itself on the development of superstition, and shows the relation between medical superstition and insanity.

"This is an extremely interesting little volume."—*Glasgow Herald.*

12mo, cloth, 214 pages. $1.00 net. By mail, $1.08.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers New York and London

Oppenheimer Treatment FOR ALCOHOLISM

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS

ALCOHOLIC CRAVING ABSOLUTELY REMOVED IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS

NO SUFFERING—NO INJECTIONS—NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS

REPRESENTATIVE PHYSICIANS in each city of the United States administer the Oppenheimer Treatment. Write for the name and address of the physician in your locality.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE 159 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

(E) *Write*..... *Address*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CALIFORNIA

The Climatic Capital of the World

affords a choice in the matter of elevation from 300 feet below sea level to 7,000 feet above and equal contrast in the matter of humidity.

"California the Coast Country"
"Wayside Notes Along the Sunset Route"
"California, San Joaquin Valley"
"Yosemite Valley"
"King River Canyon"

Are beautifully illustrated books and tell in text and picture of the many advantages and inducements which California and the Pacific Coast offer to tourist and settler as well. Send postage for them.

Southern Pacific

The Road to the Pacific Coast

Inquire

BOSTON, 170 Washington St. | PHILADELPHIA, 632 Chestnut St.
NEW YORK { 349 Broadway, 1 Broadway | BALTIMORE { Piper Building, Baltimore St.
SYRACUSE, 212 West Washington St.

IT'S SUMMER NOW IN

JAMAICA

"Beyond Winter's Reach"
Regular Weekly Sailings
BY THE
ATLAS LINE SERVICE
of the Hamburg-American Line. Vessels superbly equipped, **lowest first-class rate** to Jamaica, $20. 23 days cruise to Jamaica, Columbia and Costa Rica, $125. Rates include berth and meals. *Full particulars at*
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 Broadway, New York
159 Randolph Street, Chicago
1229 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
901 Olive Street, St. Louis

BEFORE YOU VISIT WASHINGTON BE SURE TO READ THIS BOOK

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON

ITS SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description. By HARRIET EARHART MONROE. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1 net, by mail $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"W. B. W.," New York.—"What are the correct pronunciations of the following words: 'shone,' 'rabbi,' 'rabboni'; and also of 'Eloi! Eloi! lama sabachthani'?"

"Shone" is pronounced so as to rime with "bone." "Rabbi" is pronounced like "rabbi" in "rabbit," with the accent on the first syllable. The word is also often pronounced "rab'-bye." Both forms are correct. "Rabboni" is pronounced "rah-boh'nee." Christ's last words are pronounced "ay'lee! ay'lee! lah'mah zah''-vahk-tah'nee" (the "ch" sound in the second syllable of the last word is only approximated by "k"; to be exact it is the guttural "ch" sound of the German or Scotch).

"F. E. D.," Austin, Tex.—"(1) Is this sentence correct? 'The man who accepts a bribe is worse than *he* who offers it.' (2) Is it ever justifiable to say 'I did'st' or 'did'st' I'?"

(1) The sentence is correct. The pronoun "he" refers to "the man" understood; it is in the nominative case, being the subject of the verb "to be" understood. A pronoun after "than" is commonly construed as the subject of a verb understood and hence is put in the nominative case. "Than *whom*," accepted as good usage, altho ungrammatical, is the single exception to this rule. (2) "Didst" (never correctly written "did'st"), being the second person singular (imperfect tense) of the verb "do," should not be used as the predicate of the pronoun "I," which is of the first person.

"E. Y.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"Kindly publish the pronunciation of the names (Emma) 'Eames' and 'Witte.'"

"Eames" is pronounced "eemz." "Witte" is pronounced "vit'te," "vit" riming with "bit" and "e" having the same sound as in "pet."

"Unitarian," New Iberia, La.—"(1) What is the pronunciation of the Japanese word 'Samurai'? (2) In the sentence 'If you do that, I will shoot,' is not 'I will shoot' the dependent clause?"

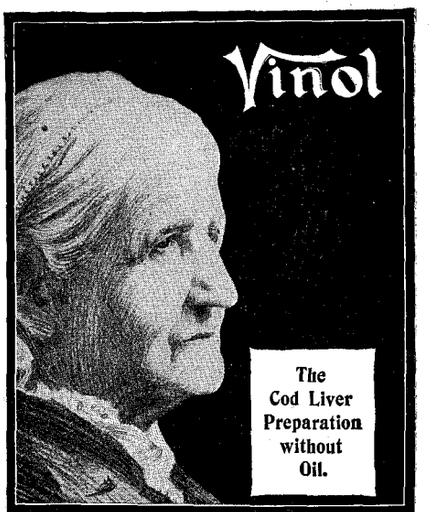
(1) In the word "Samurai" the first "a" has the sound of "a" in "ask"; the "u" has the sound of "u" in "full"; and "ai" has the same sound as "ai" in "aisle," the accent being on the first syllable. Therefore the word is correctly pronounced "sah'mu-rye." (2) "If you do that" is a conditional clause, dependent upon "I will shoot" to complete its meaning.

"G. B. B.," Chicago, Ill.—"May the word 'several' be used to signify 'two'?"

The Standard Dictionary defines "several" as "being of an indefinite number, more than one or two, yet not large." The nearest synonym to it would be the word "few." "Several" should not be used to signify "two."

"O. S.," Fort Worth, Tex.—"Is either of the following sentences incorrect? 'The rule in question has no application, neither literal nor substantial.' 'The rule in question has no application, either literal or substantial.'"

The first sentence is incorrect. The use of "no" and "neither" introduces a double negative into the sentence, making the meaning affirmative. "Either" in the second sentence used as a disjunctive correlative introducing an alternative is grammatical and conveys the meaning intended.



Body Builder and Strength Creator

For Old People, Puny Children, Weak, Run-down Persons, and after Sickness

The latest improvement on old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsions. Deliciously palatable at all seasons

For sale at THE Leading Drug Store in Every Place. Exclusive Agency given to One Druggist in a Place
CHESTER KENT & CO., Chemists, Boston, Mass.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.'s

SPECIAL TOURS TO

CALIFORNIA Special Vestibuled Trains of Sleeping, Dining, Library and Observation Cars leave the East frequently and run through to the Pacific Coast without the usual change of cars. Either one-way, round-trip, or tickets including all expenses accepted on these trains.

MEXICO Finely equipped trains with Dining-Cars afford every comfort for seeing places of historic and picturesque interest in Mexico that could not otherwise be visited. Interpreters provided.

OTHER TOURS To California, Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, etc., including every traveling and hotel expense and the services of experienced and competent representatives who relieve the traveler of every care.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere.
Send for Book, mentioning information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.

New York: 25 Union Square
Philadelphia: 1005 Chestnut St.
Boston: 306 Washington St.
Chicago: 133 E. Jackson Boulevard
Pittsburg: Park Building

The Traveler's Handbook for Transatlantic Tourists

By JOSEPHINE TOZIER

A practical book prepared on new lines for travelers in the eastern hemisphere *Full of suggestions with* regard to such perplexing matters as shopping, hotels, tips, foreign usages, etiquette, and many other details of comfort and convenience.

12mo. Price, $1.00 net

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

THE STORY OF CARLYLE. An intimate study of the author's life, character, and works, by THOMAS ARNOLD. 12mo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MOST SUMPTUOUS HOLIDAY GIFT IN BOOKDOM

The richest, most superb, and most lasting gift in the book market is now placed within your reach in the rare and select edition of the world's most treasured writer.

Give this Gift of Gifts to your relatives and best friends. It is a royal gift for a wife to give her husband, a husband to give his wife, parents to give their sons and daughters, societies and clubs to give their presidents.

Treat Yourself to this magnificent accession to your library, and it will furnish you with a lifetime's enjoyment. It is one of the literary treasures that are ever new; this edition is one to be proud of.

21 exquisite three-quarter Levant octavo vols., daintily illustrated, with 75 full-page photogravures. Every particular of Bookmaking representing the most skilful work and EACH SET NUMBERED.

REGULAR PRICE $100, HOLIDAY OFFER $47

Edition Limited

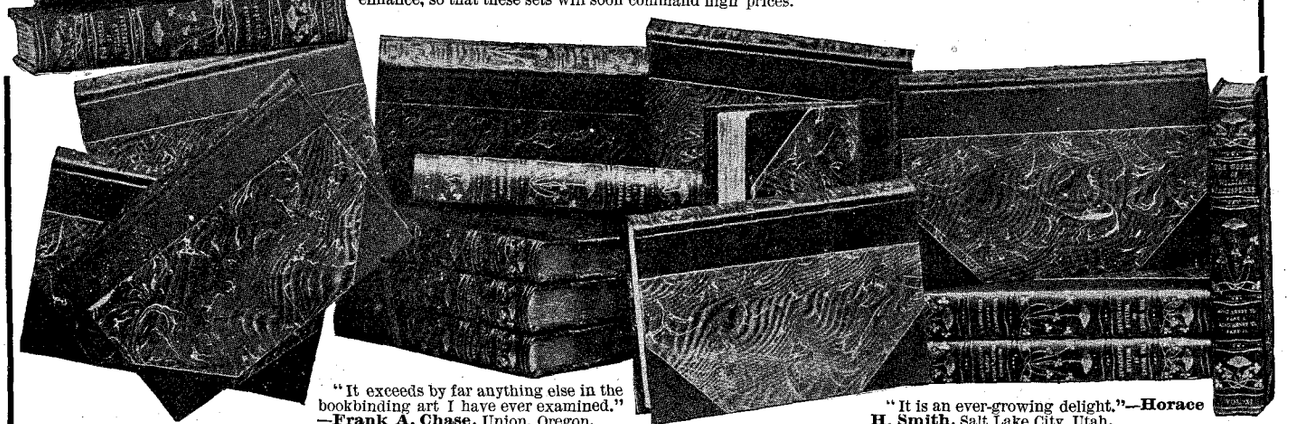
~~350~~

Numbered Sets Only 200 Left

Only 1,000 numbered sets of this choice and sumptuous edition were published. Of this number we were recently so fortunate as to secure 350 sets for our most exacting book-lover patrons. Since our first announcement of this treasure, orders have been steadily sent us until we have remaining less than 200 sets, and these are rapidly diminishing. (Read below what purchasers say of the work.) No other sets can be obtained when the remaining ones are allotted. The price at which these sets were manufactured to sell was $100. The American house which secured exclusive control of this work from the English publishers deals only in books of rare value, but owing to a separation of partnership we were able to secure these sets at a tempting price. To LITERARY DIGEST readers we are able to extend a saving of almost 60 per cent. We speak advisedly when we claim that this edition is unsurpassed. We are so confident of this that to those who treasure valuable and beautiful books we will send the entire set on approval, and if you keep it we will accept the price in small subscription payments that need cause you no inconvenience.

CAMBRIDGE-PICKERING SHAKESPEARE

IN every feature of this sumptuous edition, even to the minutest detail, the requirements of the most particular book connoisseurs have been fully met. Modeled after the rare and valuable Pickering Edition, with the addition of scholarly introductions and a Life of Shakespeare by Dr. George Brandes, and including the standard Cambridge text, the whole presented in the most elegant dress, the remaining sets should promptly receive a cordial welcome from those who desire to adorn their library shelves with one of the world's most distinctive and entrancing works. It must be noted, too, that the value of the Cambridge-Pickering limited edition will constantly enhance, so that these sets will soon command high prices.



"It exceeds by far anything else in the bookbinding art I have ever examined."—**Frank A. Chase,** Union, Oregon.

"It is an ever-growing delight."—**Horace H. Smith,** Salt Lake City, Utah.

Delighted Expressions of Satisfaction from Purchasers of the First Sets

"It meets my every expectation."—**Rev. C. T. Coombs,** Hyndman, Pa.

"The books are a delight to an artistic eye, and the splendid introductions and notes by Dr. Brandes, and especially his masterly treatment of Shakespeare's life, make the set a most valuable addition to the library of any book connoisseur."—**Harry C. Whittemore,** Manchester, N. H.

"It equals my highest expectations regarding mechanical appearance, text, and general make-up."—**Sylvain J. Lazarus,** San Francisco, Cal.

"The books are of unexcelled workmanship, and are an ornament to my library."—**William Sanger,** instructor Central High School, Toledo, O.

"It is perfect in text and mechanical form. An ideal Shakespeare for the most critical booklover. It will constitute one of my most cherished book treasures so long as I live."—**A. F. Knoepke,** the Knoepke Bindery, New York.

"I consider myself fortunate to secure it at any price."—**Mrs. W. B. Tate,** Tate, Ga.

"It is superb in every feature."—**J. M. G. Carter, M.D.,** Waukegan, Ill.

"Its mechanical appearance makes a constant delight to the book collector, while its arrangement and method from a literary standpoint render it of most valuable aid to students of Shakespeare."—**Guy H. Briggs,** Attorney, Frankfort, Ky.

"I have been looking for an opportunity to purchase as good a Shakespeare as can be bought, and now I think I have it."—**Benjamin Whipple,** Diamond Hill, R. I.

If You Love Beautiful Books Note these Points

MANY RARE WORKS OF ART are exquisitely reproduced in the 75 full-page photogravures printed on choice Japanese paper. The treasures of the British Museum have been drawn upon, and portraits, etc., from rare private collections are reproduced here for the first time. Here is a gallery of masterpieces.

ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY OF BINDINGS are noteworthy features of the work. The three-quarter Levant is particularly rich. Titles and ornamental back designs are stamped in heavy gold. Handsome imported marbled linings, tooled and hand-finished, complete the delightful color harmony of each volume.

THE PAPER AND TYPE are befitting the high quality of the other mechanical features. The paper is extra fine, especially made for this work; the type is new, large, and clear, the margins are extra wide, and the pages have rough edges and gilt tops. Each book has extra photogravure title page and main rubricated title page.

If You Want the Best Text, Notes, etc., Note These Points

SCHOLARLY INTRODUCTIONS to each play written by Dr. George Brandes, the distinguished Shakespearian critic, with sketches of leading characters, critical studies, etc., are an invaluable feature.

NOTES by leading commentators such as Thebald, Stevens, Dr. Johnson, Wharburton, etc., accompany the text.

THE CELEBRATED CAMBRIDGE TEXT used in this edition is recognized throughout the world as the best text in existence.

THE LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE forms one entire volume. Dr. Brandes has written an entertaining story of the great bard's life and works, of interest to lovers of Shakespeare.

THE INSPECTION PRIVILEGE COUPON OPPOSITE BRINGS YOU THE SET

You may enjoy the pleasure of examining this work by simply sending us the coupon opposite. You take no risk. If it is unsatisfactory simply notify us and hold it subject to our order. If satisfactory send us $5 within five days and $2 a month for 21 months, and it is yours. We allow a special discount of 10 per cent. for cash. Remember the regular price is $100. Act promptly or it will be too late to get a set.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York City

Inspection Privilege and Special Price Certificate **Cambridge-Pickering Shakespeare**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York.

Number of Set Allotted.....

Gentlemen: Please send me, carriage prepaid, for inspection one of the numbered sets of the Cambridge-Pickering edition of Shakespeare which you offer to LITERARY DIGEST Readers at the special price of $47, the regular price being $100. I agree to examine the books and if they are satisfactory, to send you $5 within five days and pay the balance of the special price in twenty-one monthly instalments of $2 each. If unsatisfactory I will notify you within five days, holding the work subject to your order, the examination having involved no expense on my part.

Name..... Address.....

Nov. 18. Date..... State.....

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"20th Century Limited"

The "20th Century Limited" is the train that makes possible the journey between Chicago and New York without *any* loss of time, leaving *after* the business day is done and arriving *before* the business day begins.

The "20th Century Limited" *is* the finest type of *comfortable* high speed operation in the world, as, also, is it the finest representative in elegance of appointments and the perfect character of equipment.

The best train in America is the "20th Century Limited", *each way, daily, between Chicago and New York in 18 hours.*

Lake Shore – New York Central

For copy of "Book of Trains" or information about your travel matters address the undersigned.

A. J. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cleveland, O.
C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

CALIFORNIA

The traveler's visions of California's grandeur are enhanced by the incomparable service that delights those who take the perfectly-equipped

OVERLAND LIMITED

on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Most luxurious in every appointment; unequaled in speed, safety and comfort; electric lighted throughout. Leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 8 p. m. Tourist Sleepers at 6.05 p. m. and 10.25 p. m.

A postal to F. A. Miller, G. P. A., Chicago, will bring full information free.

WABASH SYSTEM

The GREAT INTERMEDIATE ROUTE BETWEEN
THE EAST and WEST

THROUGH CAR SERVICE IS OPERATED BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON
AND
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS
AND WITH BUT ONE CHANGE TO
KANSAS CITY and OMAHA

All trains are served by Dining Cars on which
SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR

C. S. CRANE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE

TOLSTOY

Complete Works in 26 volumes. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. Now ready "Sebastopol and Other Military Tales" and "Tolstoy's Plays." $1.50 per volume.

Essays and Letters. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

What is Art? 12mo, cloth, 80 cts. net.

Esarhaddon, and Other Stories. Small 12mo, cloth, 40 cts.

Tolstoy and His Problems. By Aylmer Maude. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

Tolstoy and His Message. By Ernest H. Crosby. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

TURGENIEFF

Mumu and **The Diary of a Superfluous Man.** Two novels in one vol. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

An Unfortunate Woman and **Ass'ya.** Two novels in one volume. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

RUSSIA AT THE BAR of the American People

By Isidore Singer. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publs., NEW YORK

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS
STANDARD DICTIONARY

EVERY-DAY NEEDS OF THE DICTIONARY USER PERFECTLY MET

Common meanings of words given first, rarer last.
Full lists of Disputed Spellings and Pronunciations.
A full and valuable Department of Faulty Diction.
Immense list of Proper Names and Pronunciations.
Full list of Synonyms and Antonyms.
Compounding, Capitalization Shown.
An Exclusive Group Index System.
An Improved Pronunciation Plan.

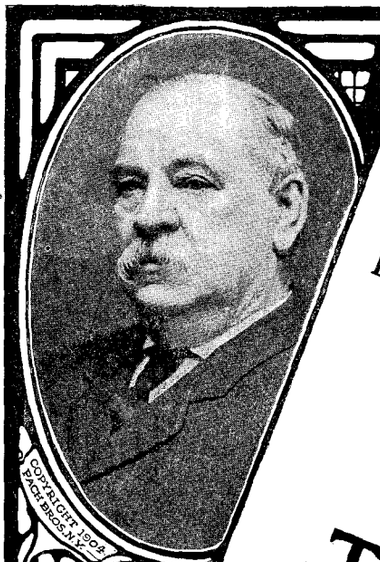
STATISTICS OF ITS GREATNESS The latest edition includes 317,000 vocabulary terms, nearly 100,000 more terms than provided by any other dictionary, nearly 200,000 more than provided by any single-volume dictionary (a dictionary is not an authority on words it does not contain), 257 Editors and Specialists, 125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms, 5,000 illustrations, 88 pages of colored maps, cyclopedic matter, etc., etc.

New York Herald: "It is a triumph in the art of publication. . . . It is the most satisfactory and complete dictionary yet printed."

Send for Prospectus and Terms

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., 44-60 East 23d Street, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



More Than Two Hundred

Writers, distinguished in Statesmanship, Diplomacy, Science, the Church, Agriculture, Law and the other great vocations, among them

Ex-Pres. Cleveland, Senator Lodge, Justice David Brewer, General Charles King, Helen Keller and Luther Burbank,

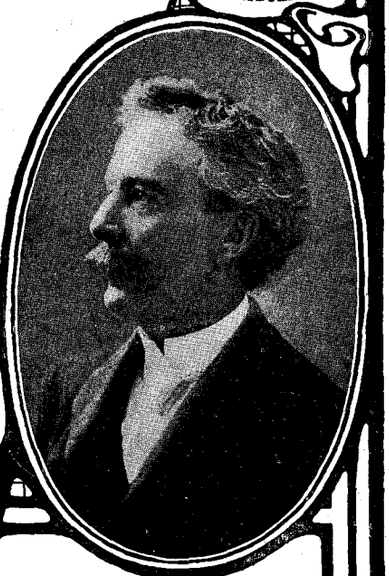
Will contribute Articles, Sketches and Stories full of Entertainment and Information to

The Youth's Companion

FOR 1906.

Entering upon its Eightieth Year, The Companion promises a continuance of that interest and usefulness which have won for it a unique place in the home life of our country and made it

The National Family Paper



What $1.75 Buys in Good Reading:

Every Thursday until January 1, 1907, you will enjoy the best of reading — reading which increases your useful knowledge, stimulates the mind, excites wholesome laughter, suggests ideas of value to the industrious and ambitious. During 1906 The Youth's Companion will publish Three hundred Stories — Stories Short and Long; Stories of Adventure, of Character, of Experience; Stories of Home Life, Wild Life in Remote Regions of the World, Farm Life, City Life, School Life; Articles by famous men and women crowded with useful knowledge; hundreds of Anecdotes, Humorous and Character Sketches and carefully selected Miscellany. Illustrated Announcement for the 1906 Volume and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER

R 120 *Who cuts out and sends at once this slip (or mentions this publication) with $1.75 for The Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1906 will receive*

FREE

All the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1905.
The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.
The "Minutemen" Calendar for 1906, in twelve colors and gold.
As much reading in the year as would fill twenty octavo volumes.

$12,000.00 will be divided equally among Companion subscribers who secure five other new subscriptions. Send for information.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED